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IN NEXT WEEK'S Jerusalem Post

Sunday:
What becomes of abandoned babies?

Monday:
Gardening—doing it organically

Tuesday:



The Post's new Middle East page edited by Yehuda Litani

Wednesday:
The Jewish World

Thursday:
At the House of Grace



Finance Minister Mod'ei

Mod'ei: no need for devaluation if wages held back

By SHLOMO MAOZ and AVI TEMKIN

Finance Minister Yitzhak Mod'ei told *The Jerusalem Post* that there will be no immediate need to devalue the shekel, if the Histadrut agrees to have wages only partially linked to prices. Mod'ei said wages should be also linked to productivity.

In an interview, the minister admitted he was encountering obstacles in his effort to cut the budget. Legislation designed to reduce spending by \$300 million has been held up by the cabinet, he said.

Mod'ei said the average salary in the public sector will not be higher than in the business sector. No significant improvement in the wages of low-paid workers should be expected. "The government should act like private industry and not pay more than it is able to," he said. (Full interview, Page 14)

A relaxed Cairo disregards the curfew

The Jerusalem Post's Abraham Rabinovich reports from Cairo

CAIRO. — Residents of a quiescent Cairo, which had seemed to teeter on the edge of chaos the day before, yesterday surveyed the damage caused by this week's rampaging, like people assessing a freak storm that had passed.

A 20-hour curfew remained in force and military units were deployed in strength at all major intersections, but the atmosphere was relaxed and even congenial. The curfew was supposed to go into effect at 2 p.m. after a four-hour break for shopping, but traffic remained heavy for at least another two hours. Many coffee shops and other small establishments remained open throughout the day, in full view of the security forces.

Although most people stayed indoors, many chose to sit outside in the balmy weather, or to walk; and at least one neighborhood soccer game was being played at 5 p.m.

"It's all over," said Raghi Khalifa, an official of the burnt-out Holiday Inn Pyramids Hotel in the hard-hit Giza district. "Mubarak is in full control. What happened will not happen again. It was just some stupid people." The rampage of the Central Security Force had begun in the luxury hotel area of Giza on Tuesday night. "We heard the shouting in the street and sent our 600 guests to their rooms for safety," said Khalifa. "Then, when they started burning cars in our driveway, we led the guests up to the roof. When they set fire to the building itself, we took the guests down the



Security policemen surrender to soldiers in the Cairo industrial suburb of Turah yesterday after being on the rampage for two days. (Reuters)

fire escapes. No one was hurt. These people were out to destroy, they weren't out to kill."

The hotel was totally gutted and Khalifa estimated the damage at some \$50 million.

The beautiful Mena House, the best known hotel at the foot of the Pyramids, was spared a similar fate by a quick-thinking employee who cut the electricity to the hotel compound, plunging it into darkness. "We heard them coming out in the street and cut the lights just as they burst into the lobby," said Nabil Jubhi, assistant hotel manager.

"They couldn't see anything so they went back out. All they broke was a mirror."

A British businessman, Roy Lacey, said he was halfway through a fillet steak in the Mena House dining room at 8 p.m. Tuesday, when hotel staff suddenly entered and ordered all guests to go into the kitchen. "It sounded like it was something we would be wise to do. We stayed there for about 20 minutes with no idea of what was going on, and then were taken back into the dining room. I got a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Clashes continue in Egypt as soldiers disarm the mutineers

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

CAIRO. — Army troops clashed yesterday with mutinous security forces in a Cairo residential neighbourhood near the foot of the Great Pyramids, despite assertions by senior officials that the three-day rebellion had been quelled.

President Hosni Mubarak's chief political adviser, Osama al-Baz, told reporters that 36 people had been killed and 321 injured in rioting which erupted on Tuesday night when security troops, angry over rumours that their enlistment had been extended, rampaged through the streets, setting fire to hotels, nightclubs and shops and storming a prison where Islamic fundamentalists are jailed.

Al-Baz said that the Egyptian Army, called in Wednesday to put down the mutiny, had disarmed conscripts of the Central Security Force, and that the state remained "very safe, secure and solid."

He said the dead included 32 from the security forces, two military men and two civilians. The wounded included 273 policemen, 12 military men and 36 civilians.

Al-Baz denied reports that Islamic fundamentalist leaders including President Sadat's assassins were among the 300-odd prisoners freed from Cairo's Tourah jail by the rioters Wednesday. Most of the prisoners had been rounded up, he said.

The BBC reported that clashes had

occurred yesterday in the sparsely populated western desert, where there are several army bases. The report was not confirmed by any other source.

Witnesses, meanwhile, reported seeing army troops firing tank cannon, machine-guns and automatic weapons around noon at a Central Security camp near the pyramids, where the mutiny began. The firing lasted less than an hour. But nervous officers ordered reporters out of the

In a talk with Egyptian chargé d'affaires Mohammed Bassiouay in Tel Aviv, last night, Prime Minister Peres expressed his support for Mubarak's efforts to overcome Egypt's internal problems. "Mubarak's presidency," Peres said, "is important for Egypt and peace in the Middle East."

area and threatened them with arrest if they returned.

Residents of the north Cairo neighbourhood of Shubra said troops and mutineers also exchanged fire before dawn yesterday but the shooting stopped by sunrise.

As the government sought to contain the violence, officials lifted the curfew imposed Wednesday for three hours to allow the city's 12 million people to buy food and essential supplies.

Shops were jammed, and many storekeepers boarded their win-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Labour anti-rotationists gain ground

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The future of the national unity government grew increasingly precarious yesterday, as anti-rotation sentiment made significant gains within the Labour Party and Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir prepared for discussions today that may touch on the contentious issue of economic growth.

One hundred members of Labour's central committee yesterday asked that the full committee be convened to vote on a motion calling for the dissolution of the government and the holding of elections.

Labour Secretary-General Uzi Baram is seeking to head off the request for a meeting, which would be held in two weeks' time. But unless he can persuade some of the 100 committee members to reconsider, he will be required under party

rules to convene the committee.

Former MK Michael Bar-Zohar, who initiated the motion, said yesterday that the government had done as much as it is capable of doing. Labour must therefore come clean and call elections, he said.

Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur, a leading member of Labour's "rejectionist front," said Labour must deliver a "clear ultimatum" to the Likud: either it opts for "true partnership" by accepting the establishment of the ministerial committee, or the government will fall.

Labour can no longer sit in a government in which it is not a partner to economic decision-making and which applies a policy detrimental to the workers, Tsur said.

Meanwhile, Peres and Shamir are due to confer today on Labour's demand that a special ministerial committee be established, with

Peres at its head, to oversee the growth stage of the economic recovery plan.

Shamir is expected to reject the idea, in line with the decision taken Wednesday by the Likud ministers to oppose the committee plan. It will then be up to Labour to either moderate its demand or inflate the issue into a full-blown cabinet crisis.

While the latter option appeals to several Labour ministers, it could prejudice the granting of government aid to Labour movement concerns, such as Solel Boneh, which are on the verge of bankruptcy. Labour may have to choose between its political and commercial interests.

Labour and the Likud have spent the past two days arguing over whether growth is still an issue, and, if it is, in whose court the ball resides. Baram declared yesterday

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Peres may ease Jordan-West Bank movement

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Prime Minister Peres said he will consider a proposal to enhance freedom of movement between Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza Strip by eliminating a regulation that prevents young residents who leave the territories from returning within nine months without special permission.

In an interview with *The New York Times* published yesterday, Peres said he would soon begin a series of meetings with Palestinians "from different walks of life and different generations," to discuss their political aspirations and problems of daily life. He said he would meet with any Palestinian "short of members of the Palestine Liberation Organization or any organization

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Iran 'far' from talks on ending war

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Analysts here are far from convinced that the Iraq-Iran War is entering its final stages. The recent attacks by the Iranians along a 200-kilometre front running from Basra along the Shatt-el-Arab waterway to the Gulf, are probably a prelude to a major attack in the north, and "not a last-ditch Iranian attempt," as has been claimed by some observers.

According to observers here, Iran is "nowhere near considering" negotiations to end the war, though the Iraqis have been trying every diplomatic approach for the past four-and-a-half years to induce them to do so. "There is absolutely no indication of negotiations being on the Iranian agenda now or in the foreseeable future," one analyst said. "The war, now in its sixth year, will continue for a long time," he concluded.

Though both sides have suffered thousands of casualties in the latest bout of fighting that erupted on February 10, Iran and Iraq have enough resources to ensure a protracted conflict, Iraq with 40 divisions and about one million men under arms, and Iran with 20 divisions and the same number of men.

While Iran has suffered considerable economic damage over the past six months, and is having trouble finding spare parts and ammunition, its resources are far from depleted. "One tends to forget that Iran is a country of over 40 million people — as opposed to 14 million in Iraq — and is thus not easily brought to its knees," say analysts who have studied the conflict.

The main Iranian thrust at present is in the Shatt-el-Arab area, where its forces have managed to penetrate some 20 kilometres north and 30 kilometres west, threatening the Ira-

qi port of Um Kasser along the Khor Abdullah waterway. The Iraqis have brought down heavy reinforcements from the north to meet the attack and have thus far managed to stop it, but seem to be finding it almost impossible to turn it back.

The Iranian attack along Khor Abdullah was accompanied by two lesser assaults to the north, one northeast of Basra (once a port city with some two million inhabitants), and the second in the Khoramshar-Abadan area. Both these assaults are considered minor and probably diversions to protect Iran's major southern thrust.

According to these sources the Iraqis have fielded almost everything they have at their disposal, including poison gas, to stop the Iranian advance in the south. They have inflicted and sustained heavy casualties in doing so. The topogra-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Part of Solel Boneh debts 'due to usurious bank loans'

By SHLOMO MAOZ and AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The commercial banks will be required to cancel part of Solel Boneh's debt to them, as their contribution towards the recovery of the ailing Histadrut company.

A joint Treasury-Histadrut team studying the company's situation believes that part of Solel Boneh's debt to the banks was due to what it considers usurious rates of interest charged by the banks with the blessing of the Bank of Israel.

The team is headed by Aaron Fogel, the head of the Treasury's Budget Department. It is due to present its conclusions in the coming days. Treasury sources said Solel Boneh will have to sell some of its assets as part of its recovery programme. In addition, the giant construction company will be split into several units, in order to permit the more efficient units to operate with-

out the burden of the inefficient sectors.

The sources said that the plan to sell Solel Boneh's assets may run into obstacles, since almost all of

Car importers want a bigger price increase than the Treasury is ready to allow — Page 2

them serve as collateral for company debts. The company's new managing-director, Ehud Shilo, said yesterday that Solel Boneh was prepared "to sacrifice assets accumulated over two generations" in order to survive.

According to the Fogel team's recommendations, and the company's own recovery plan, between 2,000 and 3,000 workers are to be dismissed.

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CHICAGO	-2	28	82	82	Clear
COPENHAGEN	-13	9	48	36	Clear
FRANKFURT	-13	9	48	36	Clear
GENEVA	-4	23	73	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-13	9	48	36	Cloudy
HONG KONG	13	55	131	73	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	13	55	131	73	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	126	64	Cloudy
LONDON	-3	27	81	37	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	131	73	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-11	13	55	66	Snow
NEW YORK	-8	18	64	32	Cloudy
OSLO	-6	21	70	34	Cloudy
PARIS	7	45	113	39	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	23	73	181	73	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	64	155	64	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-14	7	45	32	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, with a drop in temperatures.
Outlook for Shabbat: Partly cloudy, with an additional drop in temperatures.

Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	48	7-19	15
Golan	39	9-19	15
Nahariya	49	10-18	16
Safed	40	10-18	16
Haifa Port	80	13-18	17
Tiberias	46	9-22	19
Nazareth	53	12-21	18
Afula	59	4-22	19
Shimon	40	8-21	16
Tel Aviv	63	9-20	18
B-G Airport	64	7-21	18
Jericho	33	9-26	22
Gaza	77	10-19	17
Beer Sheva	44	6-22	19
Eilat	22	13-28	25

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Dominican Ambassador Dr. Enrique Rojas yesterday held a reception on the occasion of the Dominican National Day at the embassy in Herzliya.

IRAN-IRAQ
(Continued from Page One)

phy in the area of fighting varies between thick palm groves and impassable swamps, making the battle primarily one of huge infantry formations, and therefore extremely costly in terms of human life. At the moment there is a stalemate, with both sides moving backwards and forwards about 500 metres a day, leaving the battle zone littered with bodies.

The opening up of a new front by the Iranians on Wednesday in the area of Suleimaniya, some 800 kilometres north of the Shatt-el-Arab fighting, could either be yet another diversionary tactic, or the beginning of a major Iranian thrust towards the Kirkuk oil fields - Iraq's main oil producing area. The Iranians, who have been speaking about such a thrust in the north for several months now, have enough forces in the area to threaten the fields.

PERES
(Continued from Page One)

affiliated with the PLO.

Peres again raised the possibility of Israel unilaterally implementing some measures to promote self-rule for West Bank and Gaza Palestinians. "We shall keep the door to peace open and enable Palestinians to assume responsibilities as they wish to," he said.

Peres said he did not anticipate a fundamental shift in policy towards the West Bank after he switches jobs with Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shamir in October. He said the broad West Bank policy that he had outlined is part of an agreement between him and Shamir. "So attempts to change it will endanger the existence of the government."

RELAXED CAIRO
(Continued from Page One)

new fillet steak and two complimentary bottles of wine."

The morning after the attack, which left Giza luxury hotels and restaurants burnt-out hulks, the rioters surged down Pyramid Road leading from Giza towards the city, burning out other hotels and sweeping through the nightclubs that line the broad avenue. Inside the Lail nightclub, one had to slosh through puddles created by broken bottles of

Meir Wilner tells 'The Post' from Moscow
Soviets plan to double GNP by 2000

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Tel Aviv. - The Soviet Union has achieved military and economic parity with the United States and has "grandiose plans" to double its gross national product by the year 2,000, MK Meir Wilner told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday in a telephone interview from Moscow.

Wilner, leader of the Israeli Communist Party, Rakah, said that the

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Thousands at funeral of soldier killed in Lebanon

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT and MENACHEM HOROWITZ

Thousands of mourners from Migdal Ha'emek and Jezreel Valley settlements attended the funeral yesterday of 19-year-old Rav-Turai (Corporal) Ronen Malka, killed in a terrorist attack in Southern Lebanon Wednesday night.

The attack occurred next to Jebel Batzi in the northern section of the security zone, near Yatar. Malka was hit by a bullet in the chest, and another four infantrymen were wounded when they were surprised by gunmen shooting from an area of thick bush.

A helicopter evacuated the wounded to Rambam Hospital in Haifa, and a search of the area was immediately launched. Military sources said that only a Kalashnikov magazine and an RPG missile were found during the search.

UN looking into reports of torture in S. Lebanon

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The UN secretary in New York is seeking Israel's version following reports that several villagers in Shakra in Southern Lebanon were tortured during last week's search for two abducted IDF soldiers.

Unifil's spokesman, Timor Goksel, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the force's commander, Lt. Gen. William Callaghan, has been instructed to "contact the appropriate Israeli authorities on the basis of initial information available to Unifil regarding the reported incident at Shakra."

The *Guardian's* correspondent Julie Flint, who went to Shakra after the pullback, reported accusations of torture. Villagers said the Israelis had conducted preliminary interrogations and were followed by South Lebanese Army "thugs." [Excerpts of the *Guardian* report were published in Tuesday's *Jerusalem Post*.]

Israeli military sources at GHQ and in the north have denied all the allegations in the *Guardian* article. However, one defence source said he was certain the IDF was not involved in any wrongdoing, but added that Israel did not always control the SLA and would try to find out what had happened in Shakra.

The *Post* was told yesterday that, as a rule, Israeli officers allowed Unifil soldiers to attend the interrogation of villagers. However, spokesman Goksel maintained that Shakra had been an exception. All the residents - women and children included - had been rounded up, and when Unifil soldiers of the Irish contingent tried to bring them water and bread, the Israeli troops opposed their entry and fired over their heads, Goksel said.

W. Bankers in solidarity trip to Amman

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

TEL AVIV. - Hundreds of West Bankers have gone to Amman to express their support for King Hussein following his attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization last week.

Baseloads of supporters crossed the Jordan River bridges in a show of solidarity believed here to have been planned in Amman and orchestrated by members of the Jordanian parliament residing in the West Bank.

So far some 300-400 residents of Tulkarm and Jenin have gone to Jordan; many of them attended a meeting with the king yesterday, in which he called on the PLO to rid itself of external influences. Another delegation of about 100 people is expected to leave Bethlehem today, and other groups are being organized in Nablus and Hebron.

There have also been pro-PLO gatherings, particularly at the a-

ANTI-ROTATIONISTS

(Continued from Page One)

that the ball was in the Likud's court until the party made a definite decision. That should come today at the Peres-Shamir meeting.

The growth dispute could be further exacerbated by several bills due to be tabled in the Knesset plenum next week. The first is the proposed law forbidding contact with terrorist organizations, known as the anti-PLO law.

The Labour representatives on the coalition executive have agreed to support the bill, but over a dozen rebels have announced their intention to oppose it. Such a vote would complicate decision-making in the executive.

A more serious split could come over Tehiya MK Geula Cohen's bill to impose Israeli law in Judea and Samaria. The bill was withdrawn at the last moment on Wednesday but is likely to be tabled next week.

Several Likud members are reportedly eager to support the bill, a move likely to be used by Labour to charge that the coalition agreement has been violated.

Easy revenge win for Maccabi TA
By DON GOULD

TEL AVIV. - Maccabi Tel Aviv gained an easy 115-96 revenge victory over Limoges of France in its final home game of the European Cup competition. Captain Mickey Berkowitz not only pumped in 30 points, to lead all scorers, but also led Maccabi in assists, as time and again he passed brilliantly to the front-line players.

Importers want more than 15% hike in car prices

Post Economic Staff

The Treasury is ready to approve an immediate price hike of 5 to 10 per cent, for car importers, which is equivalent to the rise in the value of European currencies, director-general Emmanuel Sharon said yesterday.

But the importers and the Transport Ministry want a larger increase. They claim that car prices abroad have increased, and this should be reflected in the new local prices.

Police sapper cleared of mishandling photographer

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For the Jerusalem Post

A police court yesterday cleared police sapper Gil Kleinman of charges of brutality brought against him by Jerusalem photographer Rahamim Israeli.

The court determined that Kleinman had acted within the law when he arrested Israeli last July after the photographer allegedly interfered with a police operation. Kleinman was found guilty, however, of using abusive language unnecessarily for which he was fined the symbolic sum of NIS 1.

Israeli, in a statement afterwards, said the court wasn't capable of rendering a fair decision in a case between a police officer and a civilian. He vowed to press for damages in a civil court.

Kleinman, an American immig-

CLASHES CONTINUE IN EGYPT

(Continued from Page One)

dows. Witnesses reported panic buying and hoarding.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sherif told reporters the curfew would be lifted for six hours today and afterwards may be relaxed further, "depending on the security situation."

Sherif hinted that some rioters had been paid because they all had exactly 50 Egyptian pounds (\$41.50) on them.

Western diplomats believe the rioting could well turn out to be what it first seemed - a spontaneous outburst, fuelled by its own momentum, by angry, poor, armed young men.

One diplomat described the police conscripts, who get only E£6 (\$5) a month plus their keep, as "an emotional group of illiterate men who ran amok."

Prosecutor-General Mohammed al-Gundi told reporters that more than 2,000 security men and 700 civilians had been arrested and that

Arafat 'ready to resume talks' with king

Post Middle East Staff

The Palestine Liberation Organization is ready to resume talks with King Hussein of Jordan on Middle East peace negotiations, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat said in Ankara yesterday, Monte Carlo Radio reported.

Arafat said the PLO is drafting a new formula to facilitate the resumption of talks with Jordan, the radio reported. He said the formula would be announced in a few days.

Arafat said that when he returns to Tunis, the PLO Executive Committee and Central Council will meet to discuss the consequences of Hussein's decision to suspend political

We, his friends and colleagues at Reavis, McGrath,

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whose intelligence, dedication and creativity were an example and inspiration to us all.

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To his family we extend our profound condolences.

The American-Israel Friendship League announces with sorrow the passing of

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Sincere condolences to the family

Arye L. Dulzin President
Raya Jaglom Chairman of the Executive

We deeply regret the sudden passing of our colleague

JACQUES TEBOUL ז"ל

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Police sapper cleared of mishandling photographer



The map above shows Cairo areas most affected by the clashes between rebel security forces and the Egyptian army. Stars indicate intense confrontations. The riots erupted Tuesday in the suburb of Giza, later spreading to the exclusive Ma'adi neighbourhood. On Wednesday fighting raged near the Azhar University, located in a traditional rebellious slum area east of the city centre. Yesterday, Cairo was mostly quiet.

(Stieg Larsson, AFP)

Assad: Egypt riots are a popular uprising

Jerusalem Post Middle East Staff

The recent riots in Egypt "affirmed the anger" of the Egyptian people and were a "popular uprising," Syrian President Hafez Assad declared yesterday in a speech at the opening of the new Syrian parliament, Monte Carlo radio reported.

In his speech, Assad urged Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to be a "great Egyptian and Arab hero" and "tear up" the Camp David agreements, which "fettered" the Egyptian people.

The Syrian President taunted: if the people of Lebanon, a small country, can confront Israel, surely Egypt, with 50 million, could also do so.

Assad assured the parliament that it should not fear for the future of the Golan, because the Syrian people were capable of recovering it.

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We will meet at the grave of the Sanhedria cemetery, Jerusalem.

At 4.30 p.m., there will be a ceremony for the awarding of scholarships in memory of Hyman and Marion Bessin. The ceremony will be at Mossad Harav Kook, Rehov Mairon, Jerusalem.

THE FAMILY

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THEODORE (Teddy) LOEVY

Journalist

on the first anniversary of his death, is invited to meet us at the entrance to the Kiryat Shaul cemetery on Sunday, March 2, 1986 at 3 p.m.

The Family

We join in mourning with Rabbi Simon Dolgin Chairman of our Executive - Ariel United Israel Institutes and his wife Shulamit, their son-in-law and grandchildren on the untimely demise of their daughter, wife and mother

Marcia Yehudit SLOMIANSKY ז"ה

May they find comfort in their continued sacred work for Torah in Zion and the rebuilding of Eretz Israel. Heaven grant them condolence and bring an end to their grief.

Machon Harry Fischel for Research in Talmud and Jewish Law - Ariel United Israel Institutes President, Board of Trustees Executive Committee, Faculty, Fellow and Research Workers

The congregation of Beit Yaacov Synagogue, Ramat Eshkol, Jerusalem, share the sorrow of Rabbi DOLGIN'S FAMILY on the death in the prime of life of his dear daughter

MARCIA JUDITH SLOMIANSKY ז"ה

המקום ינחמנו בתוך שאר אבלי ציון וירושלים

סליא מן האהל

DEMOCRATIC Representative Stephen Solarz of New York was clearly ahead of the curve in Washington in understanding the nature of the events unfolding in the Philippines.

A consistent critic of former president Ferdinand Marcos, he successfully led the fight in American governmental and public opinion in support of the new president, Corazon Aquino. The Reagan administration often viewed him as a thorn. But that has now changed.

Solarz's close association with Aquino and her running mate, Salvador Laurel, is now seen by U.S. officials as clearly significant in helping to ensure a continued pro-American attitude in the Philippines. The congressman, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Far East, is due to leave Washington on Monday for Manila to meet with the new leaders. There is no doubt that he will be warmly received.

The Jewish congressman was among the first in Washington to understand that Marcos's days were numbered. Benigno Aquino, the longtime opposition leader and husband of the new president, had testified before Solarz's subcommittee some six weeks before his ill-fated return to Manila. It was during that testimony, in fact, that Aquino, still in political exile in the United States, had announced publicly for the first time that he was planning to go back home. In the event he was murdered as he walked off the plane on August 21, 1983.

"SO MY INTEREST in the Philippines goes back really for quite some time now," Solarz said in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*. "At the end of the hearing, we spoke. I had gotten to know him in the course of his exile in the United States. He was planning to go back at the beginning of August. I was planning on being in the Philippines in the middle of August. He asked me to make sure to ask to meet with him when I arrived in Manila. He thought he would be under house arrest, at best, or in prison, at worst. He felt it was important for Marcos to know that his welfare and well-being were the source of concern to the U.S. Congress. I had planned to do so."

"As fate would have it, he put off his trip for two weeks. And so I left the Philippines, after spending several days there, the day before he returned. It was clear to me at that time that Marcos's support was already slipping and the country was in deep trouble. They were on a slide toward disaster."

"I returned to the Philippines from Bangkok at the request of his family and his associates in the opposition to pay my respects and to symbolize American concern over what had happened. It was an incredibly moving experience for me."

Laurel, who has now become vice president, met Solarz at the airport and took him to Aquino's home. "There were thousands of Filipinos lined up outside, shaking around the blocks, waiting to pay their respects," Solarz recalled. "By the next day, when they moved his body to a neighborhood church, over a hundred thousand Filipinos had passed through his home."

Solarz also met with Aquino's mother, "a remarkable woman, about 75 at the time, but looking about 60, beautiful, eloquent and elegant. It was late in the afternoon. We went into a small room together."

"She told me how she had pleaded with her son not to return, and how he had told her that he would rather die a meaningful death than lead a meaningless life, and how, if Marcos wanted to kill him, he could just as easily kill him in Boston as in Manila. If he was going to die, he would rather die on the soil of his own country than on the territory of a foreign land."

From then on, Solarz made it his business to get involved more actively in the entire issue of human rights and democracy in the Philippines. "I



Ferdinand Marcos. Below, U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz and at right, Corazon Aquino. (APF)

'They were heading toward disaster'

Post Washington correspondent Wolf Blitzer hears how U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz helped to unseat former president Ferdinand Marcos

really resolved at that time to do everything I could to facilitate the restoration of democracy and the achievement of the ideals for which Aquino had sacrificed his life."

THE CONGRESSMAN said that one of the most important implications of the entire series of remarkable events leading up to Marcos's ouster was that "it demonstrated that Aquino did not die in vain, and that the cause for which he sacrificed his life has now been realized as a result of the courageous campaign of his wife, who embodied and expressed the hopes and the aspirations of the Filipino people for democracy."

Thus, already a few years ago, Solarz understood that Marcos was in deep trouble. Even before the February 7 election, he sensed that Marcos "clearly lost the confidence of the people." At that time, of course, the Reagan administration was still under the impression that Marcos had considerably more residual support than turned out to be the case. But Solarz agreed that Marcos, on the eve of the election, still had the support of the military, even if his popular standing—including with the Church, the middle class and the business community—was on the skids.

What finally turned the tide was



the defection on February 22 of Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Lieut.-Gen. Fidel Ramos. "It was now clear that he was losing the support of his own key people in his inner circle. So, his political base was rapidly crumbling. The writing was on the wall. He could no longer sustain himself in power."

"The only remaining question was whether the transition of government would be peaceful or violent. Fortunately, massive bloodshed, and possibly even civil war, was avoided. It was a happy ending to the whole drama."

DURING The last two-and-a-half years, Solarz did not simply stand back, analyse and watch events unfold in the Philippines. He got very much involved personally. He tried to influence the final outcome.

He looks back on his activities with pride. Probably the most important role he played was in chairing a whole series of highly-publicized congressional hearings on the Philippines. There were more than a dozen such events, which, he said, "helped to focus attention on the problems of the Philippines and which served as a source of pressure on the Reagan administration to move its own policy toward a more critical posture."

But in addition to the hearings, Solarz also led the fight to reshape the U.S. foreign aid programme to the Philippines by substantially cutting back military assistance, while increasing economic aid by comparable amounts.

"This sent a signal to the people in the Philippines and to Marcos that in the absence of fundamental political, military and economic reforms, the Congress was not prepared to give a blank cheque to the administration and to the government of the Philippines," he said. "I think that this was very helpful both in conveying to the Filipino people a sense that the Congress was on their side and to Marcos that he had real problems with the United States."

Two years ago, Solarz succeeded in reducing military aid to the Philippines from \$85m. to \$40m. Last year, he managed to reduce the military allocation from \$100m. to \$55m. The economic aid, however, was increased proportionately. That was very much appreciated by the Filipino opposition and was a source of significant concern to Marcos, he said.

SOLARZ'S most recent success was the legislation he succeeded in convincing his subcommittee to approve on February 20, which went beyond mere expressions of congressional concern. Again, it actually reshaped the entire aid programme.

In that legislation, entitled "An Act to Restore Democracy in the Philippines," Solarz proposed that all of the new military aid be placed into an escrow account, pending the establishment of a "legitimate" government which had the confidence of the Filipino people. It went on to direct that all of the economic aid be administered through private, voluntary organizations, such as the Catholic Church, and not by the Philippine government. It was passed by the subcommittee by a 9-0 vote, with even the Republican members supporting it.

Solarz says it achieved three things:

"First, it sent a signal to the Filipino people and the democratic opposition that we were on the side of democracy, rather than dictatorship. Second, it sent a signal to the ruling elite in the Philippines, which I assume must have been read very closely, particularly by Enrile and Ramos, that the U.S. was not prepared to continue doing business as usual with a government which had lost its legitimacy. And third, it also sent a signal to the administration that the train was leaving the station, that the Congress was simply not prepared to sit back and go along with a policy of benign neutrality and neglect toward the Philippines."

Therefore, the administration, if it was going to remain in the locomotive, rather than in the caboose, was going to have to begin to play hardball with Marcos, more than it had been willing to do previously.

Throughout this period, Solarz was also very active in the news media, appearing on numerous television and radio interview programmes.

In the weeks leading up to the February 7 election, moreover, Solarz held a separate series of hearings on Marcos's hidden financial holdings in the U.S. which he estimates to total \$350m.

The publication of the documentary evidence became a major issue in the campaign in the Philippines. It helped to further delegitimize him in that country and certainly undermined the basis for support of Marcos in the Congress and the administration because it was clear that this was a man who was a *genuine* gangster.

Solarz does not oppose allowing Marcos to live in the U.S. "The fact that someone like myself, who had been such a prominent critic of Marcos, was prepared to support asylum, made it a lot easier for the administration to offer it to him," he said.

CORAZON AQUINO, the new president of the Philippines, should have little difficulty in establishing an efficient and experienced government, despite her own lack of experience, according to Hebrew University political scientist Ira Sharkansky. Few Israelis have been closer to the recent dramatic events in the Philippines than Professor Sharkansky, who returned to Israel from Manila last week as the movement that overthrew former president Ferdinand Marcos built up to a climax.

He had spent the previous three weeks—the final days of the election campaign, election day itself and the early days of the popular revolt—on a UN consultancy in Manila, advising the Philippine state comptroller on how to review public enterprises.

Sharkansky did not meet Aquino while he was in the Philippines, though he did spend an hour with Marcos's prime minister, Cesar Virata, and met with several ranking civil servants. Some of those he met held presidential appointments and clearly identified with Marcos, but the bulk supported the opposition candidacy of Aquino in the elections.

The number and quality of the Aquino supporters that he met in government service persuaded Sharkansky that Aquino should have little difficulty in establishing a coherent government. Her campaign may have lacked a noticeable programme, he says, but many of those who have joined her are experienced administrators.

HE TELLS of mock votes held in government offices in which the result was invariably strongly in Aquino's favour. In one such lunchtime vote, which he was asked to count, Marcos pulled in one vote while 14 went to Aquino.

"It appears that more than half the population voted for Aquino, which probably means more than half the government employees and the officer corps in the military as well," Sharkansky says. Many of the politically well-placed people he met, some of whom were very close to Marcos, "gave me the impression that it would be convenient for them if Marcos stepped aside."

But Sharkansky does not describe a society rent by dissension, as might have been expected of a society on the brink of revolution. "I sensed something other than intense bitterness," he says. Most of those he met, including supporters of the opposition, said that Marcos had been all right, but stayed too long.

That lack of bitterness was expressed in the peaceful nature of the takeover, which, Sharkansky says, was in keeping with the nature of the Filipino people. The Philippine style "is not mass killing, but selective killing," he says. "They do not have a history of running amok, such as the Malaysians."

The election itself was conducted in a carnival atmosphere with all the American accoutrements, such as T-shirts and jingles. Sharkansky has little doubt that there was "large-scale monkey business" during the campaign and the voting, but he does not believe that it had been proved conclusively that Aquino was in fact the winner.

THERE IS reason to believe that neither side was clear of manipulation, he says. But Marcos's manipulations were by far the more obvious. Voters' rolls in strong opposition areas were rigged to leave thousands of voters unregistered, and government employees found themselves the beneficiaries of two wage bonuses on the eve of the elections.



People's choice

ROY ISACOWITZ

Sharkansky visited several polling stations on election day, before leaving for a weekend at a beach resort. On his return to Manila, during the week it took to count the votes, he found a mood alternating between "hope and despair," laced with a healthy dose of cynicism.

That week, during which Marcos is believed to have cooked the results in his favour, the people of the Philippines went through a process of change, Sharkansky says. Many of those he met dropped their previous allusions to opposition in favour of outright statements. One even spoke of "going to the mountains"—a reference to joining the guerrilla insurgency on the islands.

It was a week of massive demonstrations, the largest of which brought out anything between 500,000 (according to the *International Herald-Tribune*) and three million (according to the opposition media in Manila). Either way, says Sharkansky, the rally was "unbelievably orderly and good natured."

MARCOS FELL because he was an autocrat and because the people had had enough of him. But, ironically, they were able to overthrow him because the Philippines under Marcos was "far more democratic than most Third World countries," according to Sharkansky. Eventually, he says, the democracy of the system triumphed over the anti-democratic tendencies of its leader.

Sharkansky says that he was taken aback by the amount of criticism that was allowed in Marcos's Philippines.

It was not a society where the people were petrified of the government. The opposition media criticized the government freely, foreign correspondents roamed unhindered and an issue of *Newsweek* that proclaimed "Electoral Fraud" on its cover was freely available on the newsstands.

That is not to say that the Philippines was a paragon of Western democracy, either. The criticism by people in the employ of the government tended to be circumspect and allusive; graft and corruption were rampant; political killings were not unknown.

Sharkansky describes it as "trying to put together the pieces from two different puzzles—they don't quite fit." His experience with the government bureaucracy left him with the impression of a system in which corruption and inefficiency live side-by-side with "a truly impressive professionalism."

The graft and corruption were assumed hallmarks of the Marcos regime. If Aquino manages to weed them out, she will be left with a competent and professional governing apparatus.

Aquino does not have an easy road ahead of her, Sharkansky says. She will have to contend with a Moslem insurgency in the south and another, uncoordinated, insurgency elsewhere in the islands. She will also have to move quickly to deal with the country's serious international debt problem. But, if nothing else, she appears to have the strong support of the people.

ACCORDING to a census taken in 1982, there are some 150 Jews living in the Philippines, almost all in the Manila area. This represents a big drop since the end of World War II when the community reached its peak of around 2,000.

Marranos settled in the Philippines from the 16th century and a number of them were tried and sentenced by the Inquisition. Jews who openly practised their faith only arrived in the latter part of the 19th century. After the U.S. conquered the islands in 1898, more Jews arrived, mainly from the Middle East, with many of these early settlers coming from Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. A further influx consisted of Russian Jews moving on from Harbin and Shanghai.

After World War I, a community was founded and two synagogues were built and by 1939, the community had its own rabbi and cantor. In the 1930s, the Jewish population increased severalfold with the arrival

Jewish presence

Geoffrey Wigoder looks at a community of 150

of refugees from Nazi Germany, who brought professional and intellectual skills.

The Japanese entered Manila in December 1941 but did not bother the Jews qua Jews. Those with German passports were treated as citizens of Japan's ally and the "J" on their German passport was either not understood or ignored. German Jews were able to help those Jews imprisoned as Europeans but they were powerless to prevent the deaths of dozens of them and the conversion of the main synagogue and its adjacent hall into an ammunition warehouse. It exploded and was destroyed in 1945 during the battle for Manila. An estimated 10 per cent of the Jewish community and a similar proportion of the general civilian

population lost their lives in this final battle.

WHEN American Jewish soldiers arrived as part of the U.S. forces, they played a crucial role in rehabilitating the community. The soldiers donated funds to help rebuild the synagogue on its original site. They provided the sick and injured with food and medicine, started cultural activities and founded youth groups. Some of them even remained there as settlers.

But the main trend after the war was away from the Philippines. The nationalist surge accompanying independence in 1946 spurred a growing intolerance of foreigners and the Jews suffered both as foreign nationals and as traders. Most (including the

rabbi) left for the U.S. and Israel.

Those who remain emanate largely from Middle Eastern or Asian countries. Their economic situation is good. Most are businessmen specializing in jewelry, garment manufacture and embroidery. The synagogue follows the Sephardi Orthodox rite. There are weekly classes attended by 15 children but no trained teacher or established classroom facilities.

Numbers dwindle from year to year. The older generation is dying out and younger Jews are leaving. Temporary reinforcements come in the form of Israeli diplomats and other Israelis on short-term assignments, and U.S. Jewish students studying medicine at Philippine universities (usually because they were unable to gain admittance to American colleges). The community's future depends on new arrivals, who for the most part will be unlikely to make the Philippines their permanent home.

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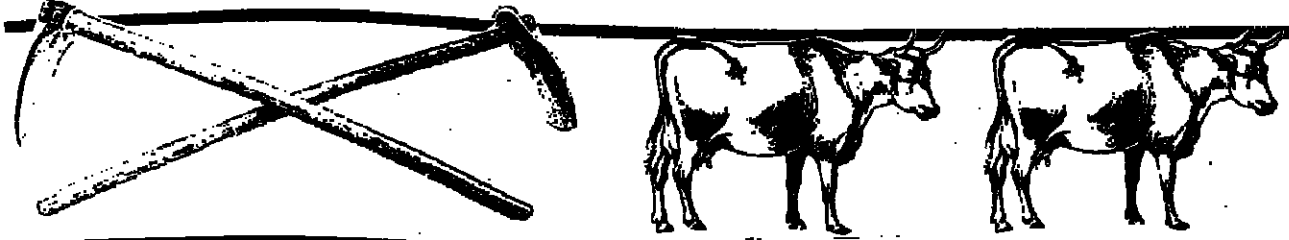
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Crushing debts – the

THE MOSHAV as presently structured is obsolete. It should cease to be a co-operative, it should become a moshava, that is, an ordinary village, some of whose inhabitants – those who are farmers – do some of their transactions through co-operative societies.

So says no less a person than Dr. Ra'anun Weitz, head of the Settlement Study Centre in Rehovot, and formerly director of the Jewish Agency's Agricultural Settlement Department. He is a member of a three-man committee, chaired by one-time agricultural minister Haim Gvati. The third member is Shimon Ravid, of the Agency.

Subject of the committee's deliberations: how to get the moshavim out of their present economic plight. The committee will be reporting shortly and its conclusions are likely to include some of the ideas to which Weitz gives expression.

THE CRISIS that has overtaken the country's agriculture cannot be blamed entirely on the government. Israel's farmers used to be ahead in the worldwide competitive race; now they are beginning to lag behind. Not that their productivity has declined. It is, rather, the other way around: the world has advanced. The peasants are ceasing to be peasants. In a growing number of countries technology, hitherto city-bound, is permeating rural life.

Israel's agricultural sector is ready and willing to advance also, but part of it is held up by the way it is organized. One of the first and loudest protesters was Yona Notkin of Nahalal, the very first moshav. I mentioned in a previous article her criticism of the monopoly power held in the moshavim by the *aguda* – the agricultural co-operative society. She berates Israel's agricultural hierarchy. She sees the farmer as a kind of serf, kept equal to the other serfs through an egalitarian system imposed from above. A tight web of regulations makes sure that all get the same amount of land and water, the same amount of credit and the same output quotas.

That was a good way of doing things once upon a time, Weitz explained in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*. The history of world agriculture starts with subsistence farming (the family eating what it grows). The next stage is market-oriented farming (the family selling what it grows). This is where Israel came in, beginning with diversified cultivation. The homestead provided a variety of items, to make sure that all the family were kept busy all the year around. The most important input was labour, not capital.

The co-operative system as we know it was ideal for this type of diversified farming – which was itself ideal for the absorption of a Jewish immigrant population, seeking to rediscover its roots in the land. The newcomers had no capital, so they pooled resources, setting up the *aguda* which could buy a tractor, a truck and whatever other equipment was best held in partnership by all the farmers together.

The purpose was not to get rich, but to build a nation. So the weak were protected against the strong, by confining each villager to a single plot which could be cultivated by the family without using outside labour. The farmers' elected representatives in the Histadrut, the political parties and elsewhere set up a welter of marketing, planning and other institutions. The point is that the system worked, creating a tremendously productive agriculture embracing hundreds of flourishing settlements. It worked so well that it grew to be an ideology. The egalitarian system based on the rule of the *aguda* in the moshav was more than a method of



Yona Notkin



Ra'anun Weitz

Collective crisis

DAVID KRIVINE

producing agricultural goods efficiently. It became an end in itself – a form of socialist brotherhood embodying the best Zionist ideals.

TIME, HOWEVER, does not stand still. Weitz observed early on that the economic situation was changing. Agriculture was moving to Stage III – away from diversification towards specialization. The day of the mixed farm, he warned, was over. The husbandman who has a cowshed and a chicken-run and tries to grow a field of this crop and a field of that will end up bankrupt; which is what is happening.

The need in the modern world is to concentrate on a single commodity and to produce it on a tremendous scale. Far from assisting this process, the moshav in its traditional form has become an obstacle to it.

Notkin stresses this with passion. It is no good, she says, basing the system of joint buying and selling on the village. One farmer produces milk, another eggs, a third apricots, and some produce all three. To handle such a variety of products, all in small quantities, is uneconomic.

Each commodity nowadays is a world unto itself, needing an extra array of facilities concerned with inputs, fertilizers, control of viruses, processing, refrigeration, packing, transport, marketing, research – each aspect being specific to that one crop. Only an organization representing all the producers of the crop in question throughout the region can afford the necessary infrastructure investment.

A region may consist of, say, 20 villages producing between them 15 different commodities. Under the time-honoured system it contains 20 separate co-operatives, each administering all the products of one village in their complicated variety.

Notkin wants to abolish the *aguda*, substituting, in the region we are discussing, 15 commodity boards, each administering one product only – but all of that product, wherever it is cultivated throughout the 20 villages.

WEITZ WAS moving towards the same conclusion in a book he wrote (with others) on Notkin's own settlement, Nahalal, back in 1974. He urged that each farm concentrate on a single activity – in Nahalal's case either cattle or field crops or the raising of turkeys. But he brought up another problem too.

In the traditional moshav, each family occupies a single plot which it is not allowed to expand or divide. What happens to the children when they grow up? One offspring inherits the estate, the others are unemployed.

They have to leave the village in which they were born and brought up.

The choice for Nahalal, Weitz's book points out, is either to stay put with no room for most of the second and third generations, or "to abandon the traditional framework and transform Nahalal from a closed community into an open society – able to accommodate people who work outside its borders and who do not necessarily identify with the principle of the moshav as a co-operative society."

In other words, the moshav need not be made up of farmers only. Residents who are compelled (or choose) to work outside have a perfectly good right to live in their native village with full privileges. Weitz goes further.

"In most modern countries," he said in the interview, "there is geographical mobility. People's employment dictates where they shall live. In America, the average person changes homes four times in his lifetime. That breaks up families, breaks up communities. In Israel, we should create a different kind of mobility: let the job come to the man."

He does not want the moshavim to shrink or contract – yet that may happen, the way things are going.

"Agriculture," he asserts, is no longer a major source of employment. As agro-technology progresses, fewer and fewer farmers are needed to grow all the produce the country consumes. Three per cent of the labour force is enough. Add 2 per cent for exports, and you have a maximum 5 per cent of the working population in farming.

How then to keep the villages growing? By industrializing them, he says. The old smoke-stack industries were necessarily urban, but some of the clean production-units of today can be sited in rural areas without trouble.

The regional commodity boards for flowers, milk, vegetables, etc. should be supplemented by boards for industrial products. Factories in the zone would draw labour – and capital – from inhabitants of the moshavim as well as the local townships.

THE CRUCIAL aim is to achieve maximal economic efficiency. The social function of the moshav must be preserved. It should go on supplying education, health services, mutual aid; but it must cease to be the principal vehicle for economic activity, because it no longer fits the role.

Weitz's proposals would liberate agriculturalists from the bondage that Notkin deplors. Why, she asks,

should resources be rationed out? One settler may need more land or more water. Another may not want more land but does require a bigger output quota, yet cannot have it because a third farmer is entitled to it – and wastes it.

Adjustments can be made, but they are complex, limited by the rules, held up by vested interests, subject to decisions by organization-men who are themselves influenced by the politics of inter-personal conflicts.

Nevertheless, the pressure for change is so strong that a black market has developed, with land and water allocations and quotas changing hands surreptitiously "under the counter."

The solution that Notkin supports is to let the farmers compete. If a cultivator wants to buy his neighbour's plot in order to produce more, that concerns the buyer and the seller and nobody else; the authorities should not interfere. The rules of country life should be the same as the rules of town life, with every man his own master.

Dr. Weitz is more cautious: each farmer should be given all the land and water he needs to do his job but no more. For Weitz believes in the principle of self-labour. "If farmers are encouraged to employ paid workers they will use cheap Arab labour – instead of mechanizing to the hilt, which is what they should be doing."

How does his plan differ from present practice?

"Some people need more land and others less, depending on what they are cultivating. Some need more water and others less. Some do not need any at all, because they are bad cultivators. Their resources should be tradable, but through the *aguda* as a sort of clearing-house."

What about output quotas? "The commodity boards will keep the farmers informed about the state of the market, so that they can decide in consultation how much each should produce."

Freeing the market from old-fashioned restrictions should accelerate productivity – at the expense of the inefficient, who will fall by the wayside. Once, during the early years of nation-building, that had to be prevented. Today it cannot be avoided. The inefficient will either fall individually as here advocated, or they will fall collectively with entire moshavim closing down.

The kibbutzim are not affected by this analysis, since they are not based on the family plot. They can achieve economies of scale without difficulty, they do not have to change their structure. They will, however, be a party to the system of regional commodity boards, including those boards dealing with industrial products.

THOUGH A leading member of the agricultural establishment for close to a lifetime, Weitz does not give a fig for what he calls the sacred-cow philosophy. The highly-prized moshav, once a model for democratic farming, must shed its skin. It has to become a village like any other, he says, inhabited by people some of whom farm land.

He would like the service organizations (for marketing, etc.) to be co-operatively owned by the tillers of the soil, but the system, he concedes, does not have to be run that way. The co-operative set-up is there to be used if people choose to. It is not – to use Weitz's phrase again – a sacred cow that must be retained at all costs.

In short: institutions exist to serve human beings and not the other way round. If that principle is adopted we shall have, Weitz thinks, both a healthy agriculture and a prosperous village life.

A VISITOR to Kfar Masaryk could be forgiven for thinking that here, at least, is one sector of Israeli society which has been spared the worst effects of the recession.

Outwardly there are no signs of deprivation or scrimping on the kibbutz. The tables in the communal dining room are laden with food, there are colour televisions in every home, and outside there is a swimming pool where members can relax and escape from the summer heat.

Appearances, however, can be, and in this case are, deceptive. Despite its apparent isolation from this country's cities and towns, the kibbutz, as an economic enterprise, is not immune to financial and market vagaries.

Kfar Masaryk's economic life, like most kibbutzim nowadays, is based on a mixture of industry and agriculture. Nevertheless, farming, which accounts for 30 per cent of revenues, remains an important financial and ideological factor. And it is in this field that the effects of the recession and the government's austerity programme have been felt the most.

AGRICULTURE on the kibbutz is varied, presumably on the premise that it is unwise to put all the eggs in one basket.

Masaryk has 5,000 dunams of arable land utilized mainly for the cultivation of cotton and tomatoes in the summer and wheat in the winter. The kibbutz also grows corn and sunflowers, in addition to its 450-dunam avocado plantation, but half the trees are not sufficiently mature yet to bear fruit.

Other farming enterprises consist of a 300-head dairy herd, raising 80,000 table fowl a year, and fish breeding which produces 300 tons of carp and St. Peter's fish (*amnon*) annually. The kibbutz also breeds between 100-150 head of beef cattle per annum.

Financially, the fish side, despite fluctuations in the market, has managed, metaphorically speaking, to keep its head above water. Dairy, poultry and beef cattle have also fared reasonably well.

The same cannot be said, however, for cotton and, to a lesser extent, avocados. Cotton, by far the biggest farming enterprise on the kibbutz, has been hardest hit by the crisis in Israeli agriculture. Losses over the

One big family

DAVID RUDGE

past two years amount to between \$600,000 to \$800,000, negating marginal profits from the other farming branches.

Masaryk's manager of kibbutz enterprises (*mercaz ha'meshek*) Tommy Shabar explained that the losses were the result of a combination of factors.

"In 1984, crops were affected by a blight which seriously reduced production. The following year cotton prices fell dramatically by some 22 per cent. Simultaneously, production costs rose by about 33 per cent as a result of increases in the prices of insecticides, which are mostly imported, fertilizers and water rates," said Shabar.

TO EASE the plight of cotton farmers, Shabar suggests that the government adopt a policy similar to that in America where cotton prices are fixed, thus assuring growers a reasonable return for their labour. If the market price drops below the set figure, the government makes up the difference. If the sale price is higher than the determined rate, the government reaps the benefits.

"Most cotton-producing countries have this kind of system, with the exception of Israel," said Shabar. "I can't understand the government's attitude on this unless, of course, it wants to do away with the cotton industry here altogether."

The best form of assistance, however, would be an immediate reduction in bank interest rates to an "acceptable and more realistic level of between 7 and 10 per cent," said Shabar. He continued:

"Financing costs are far too high, even now after the recent decrease, which means that farmers, who are not getting the same returns as previously because of the price freeze, are running up enormous debts. The

same applies to industry: it is a general problem.

"For their part, farmers have to be more efficient and carefully choose the kind of crops and products that are likely to yield the best results for the least cost.

ORDINARILY, the kibbutz could have expected profits from its industrial operations to more than cover any deficits or reduced income from the agricultural branch. But these are not normal times.

"There is no doubt that the government's economic recovery programme, especially the price freeze, has hit industry and we are no exception. Our profit margins have been badly eroded," said Shabar.

To counter this, the kibbutz has introduced its own austerity programme. The effects may not be apparent to the visitor, but they are certainly being felt by Masaryk's 750 residents, old and young alike.

All development, including the planned construction of new homes to house the kibbutz's expanding population, has been shelved. Trips abroad have been cancelled, even for those with relatives overseas, except in cases of emergency or for business.

Vacation allowances in Israel and personal budgets have been drastically cut. Even the use of cars is strictly regulated.

Budgets for cultural, entertainment and sports activities have been halved as part of communal belt-tightening.

Kfar MASARYK is a typical example of a kibbutz that is neither affluent nor poor. It does not boast an auditorium or big clubhouse and the swimming pool is 25 years old.

Nevertheless, it is probably better prepared than some private farming settlements to ride out the economic storm. The kibbutz is secure in the knowledge that it does not stand alone and is a member of a larger body, in this case the Arzi movement, which is a mutual aid organization.

Equally important, according to long time Kfar Masaryk member Avri Fischer, is the egalitarian structure of the kibbutz itself.

"We are one big family, sharing the burdens and the benefits equally. No decisions are taken without the approval of the majority of the members," he said.

Milk, honey and culture

LARRY LEFKOWITZ

WITH this week's clash between Tnuva and the Dan area Co-op over marketing of moshav and kibbutz dairy products, a look back into the origin of some of these may provide a wider, if not calming, perspective on the subject. We focus on the origin of "danona" whose pattern is typical, as explicated with the aid of that supreme explicator, the late Robert Graves.

Our saga begins with the "Danaans: Danu, Danae, or Don, appears in Roman records as Donnus, divine father of Cottius, the sacred king of the Cottians..." Let us here interrupt Graves to suggest that cottage cheese originated with the Cottians (then called "Cottius cheese" in honour of Cottius), quite fittingly since they were a somewhat "rougher" people both in behaviour and language than the smoother Danaans. (We can also hypothesize, as Graves did not, that the Danaans were descendants of the Canaanites, as surely as D follows C, and further, may have intermingled with them to form elements of the tribe of Dan, whose cooperative nature in matters of taste is well established. Graves supports this thesis: the language of the Danaans "is thought to be Canaaniticish.")

The Cottians, Graves points out, take their name from the great goddess, Cotytto, or Cotys, who was worshipped orgastically in Thrace, Corinth and Sicily. Her nocturnal orgies, the Cotytta, need not be detailed except to note that they may explain the seemingly fanatical devotion to cottage cheese exhibited by some of its indulgers.

Graves further explains that such orgies were celebrated in

much the same way as those of Cybele, the Lion-and-Bee goddess of Phrygia (from whom the name "Frigidaire" – the first cottage cheese preserver, is derived) in whose honour young men castrated themselves. This fact helps clarify why honey is so tasty with cottage cheese, as well as explaining how the riddle of the honey in the lion's mouth occurred to Samson, who was a member of the tribe of Dan. Some scholars also seize upon the castration aspect as being reflected in the "emasculature" resulting from the cutting of Samson's hair by Delilah who has long been suspected of being a honey-gorging or a gorgeous honey, it not being clear which.

You will therefore hardly be surprised to learn that in the classical legend Cotys was the hundred-handed brother of the hundred-handed monsters Briareus and Gyes, the latter, incidentally, giving us "Gil" whose fanatical devotees are reputed to gorge themselves as if eating with a hundred hands. (Briareus is championed as the inventor of "Briars," which as every American knows, is the forerunner of ice-cream, which became a Philistine delicacy. In the hands of Delilah it proved a potent weapon in wooing the hesitant Samson.)

The tie-in between the Danaans and the Philistines is also explained by Graves. "We may further identify Danu with the mother-goddess of the Aegean 'Danuna'." We must interrupt Graves to state that our "danona" as well as "danuba" owe

their names to the Danauna, if not to Danu who can, in a sense, be considered the mother of both. The Danauna, Graves continues, "invaded Northern Syria in company with, among others, the Pulesati... The Pulesati became the Philistines; they were mixed with Cherethites (Cretons), some of whom served with King David's bodyguard at Jerusalem." As any scholar worth his sophistication knows, King David's bodyguard, as well as the king himself, were fervent cottage cheese eaters and were probably – via the Danauna – "danona" eaters, too.

Graves states that the Danaans may have called themselves after the goddess Danae, who presided over agriculture (and who also, in a saccharine moment, gave us "dani"). At any rate, Graves continues, the Achaeans (who no doubt gave us our stomach aches resulting from such over-eating, or else the orgies) now also took the name of Danaans, and became seafarers; while those who remained north of the isthmus of Corinth were known as the Ionians, children of the cow-goddess Io (who – by extension – gave us our abbreviation IOU as well as the expression often uttered in receiving same, "oi," which is a reversal of the goddess's name). Some scholars, in error, credit her with responsibility for ice-cream (originally Io-cream) but, as we have already pointed out, the Philistines invented it.

Which brings us full circle, as any dunce knows that "danona" comes from cow's milk. And if they don't, let them stick to ice-cream with the Philistines. As Milton said of Samson: "I'll eat in Gaza."



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'Landed gentry' face hard times



Cotton was once an export leader. Now prices have collapsed.

(Mash)

TIME WAS when many of our politicians professed to be career farmers as a kind of status symbol, for the back-to-the-land movement encapsulated the spiritual kernel of the Zionist revolution. Much has changed since the early days, with the pioneering elite being transformed into the landed gentry. The United Kibbutz Movement's huge losses in money-lending a year ago sent shock waves through all those for whom the kibbutz ideal still informed the vision of their youth. The troubles besetting moshavim and the TV reports of abandoned poultry runs have raised a series of worrying questions: Is it all the result of mismanagement at a local or a national level? Is it the outcome of the waning of Zionist fervor? Is it rather the local version of the crisis of farming throughout the world? Or, as some put it, has the actual success of the Zionist vision of creating an educated Jewish farmer, employing advanced techniques, worked to its disadvantage?

There are those particularly in the Labour movement, who put all the blame on the Likud years, when all the public money went to the West Bank and Gaza District, with the rest of the country neglected. There are those who say it's no coincidence that the only Labour Zionist hero expropriated by Herut's forerunner, the Revisionist Movement, was Yosef Trumpeldor. He earned his niche in our history for having died in defending an early Labour Zionist outpost, rather than in building and farming it. Then again, there are those who speak of the need for change in keeping with the exigencies of new times, and of abandoning time-honoured practices of co-operative principles dominating our agricultural economy. This call in turn assumes political overtones, with the counter-charge that it is yet another Likud ploy to undermine the foundations of Labour power.

Despite all its problems, the kibbutz is the Zionist success story *par excellence*. As one of its veteran leaders, Senta Josephal, says, "Where else are educated Ashkenazim engaged in physical toil, living

literally by the sweat of their brow?" (The rider being that they have to do something about all those hired workers by whose sweat and toil they keep their regional farm enterprises going.)

There are 280 kibbutzim, divided among Kibbutz Hadati, the 16 religious kibbutzim, Mapam's kibbutz Artzi's 88 settlements, the United Kibbutz Movement's (UKM) 170 kibbutzim and six collective moshavim (*Shifritim*), the latter, a combination of the kibbutz and the moshav, keep private homes and run communal economies. The kibbutz movement as a whole has a population of 120,000, of whom 78,000 belong to the UKM. Its newest member, Kibbutz Kle'a, was founded last year on the Golan Heights.

MARK SEGAL

AHARON YADLIN was elected UKM general-secretary half a year ago, right at the height of the storm that swept his movement after it was found that the previous leadership had allowed UKM managers to lose \$90 million on the "grey" money market. He is no newcomer to public life, having been a Labour MK for 13½ years before returning to his Kibbutz Hazerim home near Beer-sheva.

He explains the crisis facing the UKM as the result of three combined causes. Firstly, the movement found itself deep in debt and burdened by huge interest payments. This over-extension was an outcome

of the easy-money climate of those years, but things turned sour after loans began to be linked after May 1980. He puts the combined UKM debt burden between \$700 million and \$1 billion. The second cause was the farming crisis, which he blames on the abandonment of agricultural planning by successive Likud governments. "We were proud of having the most advanced agriculture in the world, which hinged on detailed planning, state-supported exports and sizeable investments in research and development. In 1980 the average income from farming was the same as the average income throughout the country. By 1985 the farmers' income was halved," he mourns.

The UKM leader singles out the

crash in world cotton prices as a final straw for the kibbutzim, which cultivated 500,000 of Israel's 600,000 dunams of cotton. This crop had been an export leader at \$160m. per annum. However, its price dried from 80 cents to 50 cents per pound.

In the U.S., he points out, the government supports cotton growers at 81 cents per pound and in Turkey the support level is 90 cents a pound. "In Israel the government never gave a cent and our output topped that of California," he says. "In the kibbutzim we can provide work in industry for those made redundant by advanced farming techniques. Unfortunately, the moshavim were unable to follow suit, having no industrial basis. It appears that our efficiency enables the government to provide even less support."

The UKM spokesman is most unhappy with the national unity government for not having adopted a national farming policy that would encourage productivity and export. The movement's most urgent plea is for the government to not allow Israeli cotton-growing to collapse as a punishment for its success. "It will mean that we will cease to plant cotton, with the wilderness reclaiming the cultivated land, the ruin of the Zionist dream!"

What do they demand in concrete terms? "We require a long-term loan of \$40m. to keep cotton-growing from going under. We're sure the world market will bounce back and then we will repay. It might seem that what the finance ministers of the United States and Turkey understand is not grasped by our finance minister. You ask about Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin — he has failed to budge things. The finance minister lacks comprehension and his officials openly prefer to import cotton rather than to enable Israeli farmers to grow it."

The third factor is the government's economic programme, which on principle the UKM general-secretary welcomes as having saved matters and curbed inflation. But at the same time, he complains, it has badly hit the productive sector of the economy with crushing interest

rates. The tight money policy has raised interest rates to between 80 and 90 per cent, compared to 7 per cent annual interest rates in the U.S. This threatens the debt-burdened productive sector, although interest levels have lately dropped to an annual 40 per cent. Yadlin claims that UKM members make no profits from farming, and that things have worsened with the prohibition on obtaining low-interest foreign credits.

THE UKM is not only seeking state assistance, but introducing its own austerity programme. Living standards are being cut by 20 per cent, consumer investments have been halted, especially construction, and the pressure is on for increased output. Thus profitable lines produced at kibbutz factories will now increase their output by introducing additional shifts. Overheads, like fuel, are being cut. Above all, the UKM is introducing a mutual-aid programme, under which the 40 economically strongest kibbutzim have been asked to put their liquid resources at the movement's disposal to enable it to stagger the debt burden of financially strapped kibbutzim.

Yadlin was pleased to note how the UKM population had grown in the past decade by 3 per cent. More children were born, sons and daughters returned from the army and new families joined its ranks. The kibbutzim's income sources, especially from farming, creating pressure to open new sources of work in industry. This needs new capital investment until the plants can stand on their own feet; hence his belated demand that government policy does not give priority to the producing segment of the economy.

WHEN ASKED whether the government's delay in coming to their assistance might not be politically motivated, the UKM leader declares: "In my estimation, the finance minister is holding back funds for the Labour settlement movement. Any available money goes to Judea and Samaria. They've neg-

lected the settlements on the Golan Heights. Our kibbutzim there are in serious trouble, while moshavim there are on the verge of collapse."

Yet the government has decided to inject \$90m. as a rescue measure for the farming sector, I point out. Yadlin replies sourly that the finance minister has so far gradually allowed \$60m. of which two-thirds went to the moshavim. He maintains the division should have been 50/50, because of the increased kibbutz population. "We expect the Agriculture Ministry to be fairer in channelling government funds," he asserts.

Is this because Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin is a moshavnik? "He's been unable to resist pressures. But his task as minister is to conduct a balanced policy in this and other areas," declares Yadlin.

THE GENERAL-SECRETARY has been spending many hours in meetings at wealthy kibbutzim like Deganya Alef, Na'an and Ma'agan Michael to drive home movement demands that they raise their share of the internal loan of \$50m. and consent to put more of their resources at the movement's disposal to succour weaker kibbutzim.

Looking out of his office window on the third floor of the functional UKM headquarters just behind Tel Aviv's Rehov Ibn Gabirol, one can see the towering ultra-modern office building recently acquired by Kibbutz Artzi for its head offices. The public can hardly be impressed by cries of poverty from the kibbutzim, with such a glaring symbol of conspicuous consumption. Yadlin shrugs off the incongruity. "I don't know what Kibbutz Artzi's motives are. I only know that we did incur more debts than they did from our decision to enlarge living accommodations to enable children to sleep near their parents."

Mention of the internal inquiry commission led by Senta Josephal into the "grey money" market speculation apparently touches a nerve. "We will never again be caught up in such practices. We will never again seek to make money from money," he declares.

Down to earth



YITZHAK OKED

the Arabs, or all the land of the Zionist dream will return to being a desert.

As one example of the lack of policy, Izakson points out that the government did not prepare the farming community in any way for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community. These two countries, as well as Greece, which became a member of the community two years ago, have a climate in certain parts of the country similar to Israel's, and grow and compete with produce similar to that of Israel.

"Now that they have entered the EEC, they do not leave us any room to expand our exports, and from now on we will have to develop new markets, mainly in European countries that are not members of the community and in the U.S."

IZAKSON claims that the present administration is discriminating against the private farmers. There is a special government fund of \$97 million that is to be divided among settlements in financial distress, and the private farmers are going to receive only a minimal sum of less than \$1m. Izakson has sent a strong letter of protest about this to Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin.

Asked whether, during the tenure of Simha Ehrlich and Pessah Grupper as minister of agriculture (both of them members of the Liberal Party, which has strong ties with the private farmers), they did not enjoy some extra benefits, Izakson replies emphatically, "No! If you know of something, show me."

We recall the aid the wine-grape growers and citrus farmers received

during those tenures. "Yes, you are right that these two branches that were in distress in those years did receive more assistance than in the past, it's also true that there are many private farmers in those branches. But there's an equal number of moshavim and kibbutzniks in the two branches, if not more, and they too benefited from that aid."

WHEN ONE speaks to private farmers, those down-to-earth people say that they never push to the top of the queue to demand government handouts, but "if they are given to other sectors we want our share." Most of them also point out that they simply hate getting into debt, and because of this they develop their farms at a snail's pace whenever they have some money available. Even during times of crisis like recent years, they prefer to break into savings accounts and even life insurance policies before taking a loan.

Shlomo Reisman, the general manager of the FFI, told *The Post* that this reluctance to take loans is having a boomerang effect, because now that there is talk about farmers in distress, "one of the first questions the government official asks is: 'How much do you owe the bank?'"

Reisman points out that private farmers comprise about 10 per cent of the country's agricultural production and about 35 per cent of its agricultural exports and that they are now demanding an equal share of government aid.

He thinks there are about 150 private farmers in deep financial straits, with a debt anywhere between \$40,000 and \$75,000.

He admits that several thousand other farmers have financial troubles too, and cites the members of the wine-grape growers' co-operative, who have not yet received payment for last year's harvest. "Without assistance," he says, "they will find it extremely hard to prepare their vineyards so that they can produce maximum yields this summer." He gives the number of vineyard-owning families in the private sector as about 1,200.

Reisman also complains bitterly that income tax officials seem to hound the private farmers more than the others.

Izakson has proposed that the farming community should be assessed for income tax purposes on a 24-month and not a 12-month basis. This is because in most branches of agriculture there is a two-year cycle: one good year and one bad or weak year.

ANOTHER GROUP of private farmers, even though they prefer to be called independent co-operative villages, is the Ihud Habaklai — the Farmers' Union (Fu). It comprises about 80 co-operative villages that are not affiliated to the Histadrut. It was established in 1935 by settlers from Germany, but in due course several veteran moshavot joined it.

They have suffered considerably from the present crisis in agriculture, and at present three of their main financial institutions are in receivership. This includes Haspaka, which supplies products and feed for the farms; the purchasing organization of 27 of the younger villages of the Fu; and the Keren Lehakla'ut Shifrit, which acted as a kind of bank for the farmers, giving them collateral or internal loans.

Emanuel Friedlander, the chairman of the Fu, is very bitter about the government, complaining that because it did not come forward in time with the sums promised, mainly to the new settlements, they were forced to take loans at high interest. This is what started the snowballing that has now ended in receivership.

He admits that one of the three institutions, Haspaka, also suffered from bad management. Friedlander emphasized that the veteran settlers were among those hurt because they tried to help the younger settlements.

"We have now learned our lesson," he said. "We were doing the government's job. From now on, if the government wants settlements in the border areas where all our younger settlements are, then the government is going to have to pay, and not only ourselves."

"I don't understand why those border settlements that are part of our national security should be financed only by us. Since they are not protecting only us but all the rest of Israel, including you city dwellers, why should we be the only ones who have to pay the price?"

COMING TO the Upper Galilee mountain village of Ramot Naftali in these days of farming crisis is like entering another world, an island of prosperity. The crisis has passed high-perched Ramot Naftali by, but it didn't happen by chance.

"When the country was wallowing in the so-called prosperity of a few years back, we didn't join the party. We planned ahead for the rainy days that were so obviously coming, as surely as winter follows summer. We didn't launch adventurous expansions and improvements, we didn't speculate, and now we're not crying," Naim Ra'an, chairman of the village committee, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The moshav has a population of 72 families, including 12 of its own sons who have completed army service. Farms for another eight sons now in the army are being readied. "We intend to grow to 100 families, absorbing all our own sons," declares Ra'an.

Like all Galilee hilltop villages, Ramot Naftali has apple and pear orchards and raises chickens. It also grows Cabernet Sauvignon grapes for the Golan Heights Wineries, in which it is a partner, to make the famous Yarden red wine that sells abroad at a tidy \$10 a bottle. "Even French experts can only praise it," says Ra'an.

Other Galilee farming villages which are in trouble, take a jaundiced view of Ramot Naftali. "Their land is better and it's no big deal to do well on it," is a common disparagement.

Maybe, but Ra'an points out that the original Ramot Naftali, founded as a collective moshav in 1945, had failed. The present smallholders' moshav dates from 1963, when they started again from scratch. Moreover, continues Ra'an, "across the road you can visit villages with the same land, that are in dire straits. You need two things to succeed in farming, the land and the man. In Hebrew it comes out neatly, *adama* and *adam*."

Ra'an served as a Knesset member for Labour from 1981 until the 1984 elections, when he was dropped from the ticket. During his tenure he shot to national prominence when he told the House, "Gefilte fish makes me sick," a dig at Ashkenazi ways. Born in Libya, where his family was put into a concentration camp by Rommel's Afrika Korps, Ra'an concedes that his own village owns 300 dunams of fish ponds raising carp for gefilte fish. "I don't mind somebody else eating it," he explains, adding that the ponds are not profitable due to low demand and provide only 1.5 steady jobs. "We keep them against the time that the market may revive."

OVER HALF the villagers are from North Africa, with the rest a rich mixture of sabras and immigrants

'Land and man' — a success story

YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

from all over, including Iran, Rumania, Russia and India.

While the government argues over economic growth, Ramot Naftali is doing it. Construction has started on a \$2 million guest house with 60 rooms, which will be doubled later if they do as well as expected. "We've got the air, the view, the proximity to all Galilee and Golan tourist sites. We've got a fine swimming pool and will provide horse riding and probably certain medical treatments, too." The project has Government Investment Centre approval, which brought the usual 60 per cent loans and grants, while the village is putting up the rest from its own funds. The place is to be opened in under two years.

"The kibbutzim have long since realized that, as the population grows and the number of hands needed on the farm declines, we've got to branch out of farming. Now the moshavim have woken up to this fact of economic life," too. We thought it over for a long time and considered all sorts of factories, but picked on a vacation hotel because we think our location and environment are best suited for a tourist enterprise," explains Ra'an.

His family's fine, gabled home is strewn with Persian rugs and there is a piano, too. It's standard is no more than average for the village and every family has a car and a tractor.

HOW DO they do so well where so many others have failed? "Wise and careful investments, no adventurous risks and full exploitation of our natural resources. Our orchards have done tremendously well, both in size and quality of the harvests. In addition we are very well organized

and really cooperate and help each other. Yes, we have achieved quite a lot," says Ra'an.

Two months ago, Ramot Naftali broke away from Inuva, the Histadrut's produce-marketing firm, "because marketing costs were too high." He had no compunctions, as a Labour man, about making the break. "In my book, the Labour movement set up organizations, such as Tuuva, to serve the members. When it gets to be the members serving the organization, it's time to say goodbye."

They now market their fruit to the 110 store Co-op chain, as well as to supermarkets and some big wholesalers. As a result, their marketing costs have dropped by 20 per cent, "and that's a lot of money, making a big difference, while the customers pay no more," Ra'an claims.

Don't they have any problems? "Yes, we do. Our poultry production quota is too low. We're doing our best to have it raised." This is a problem dogging all hill settlements, which this week forced the regional abattoir at Meron to close down, with the loss of 350 jobs.

So what is Ramot Naftali's secret? "We don't talk, we do, and we don't wait for the establishment to do it for us. We also think for tomorrow and we don't wait for the establishment to help us. Just see what those who waited look like today. If the land's good and the people are good, if they can organize, help each other, think together and don't reach for the sky, [which is so far above, you can come up with Ramot Naftali. You won't find us demonstrating for aid. We know very well that if we won't help ourselves, nobody else will.

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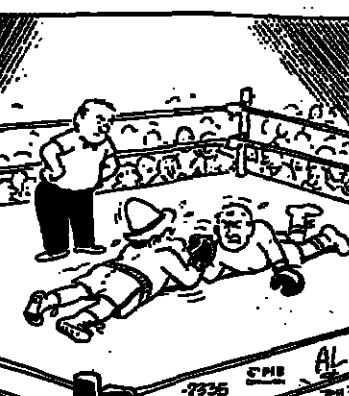
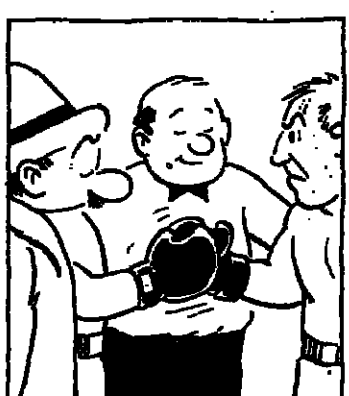
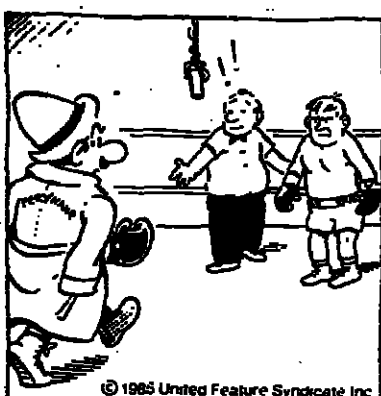
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BUCK UP

The dignity of giving

TORA TODAY/Finhas H. Peli

COUNTING PEOPLE can be turned into a degrading deed. Since each person can be seen as representing a whole world, Jewish tradition is opposed to counting people in bulk numbers. People should not be looked upon as mere numbers; certainly not as impersonal statistical data. When a census is necessary, there are various devices by which it may be conducted without directly counting the people themselves (see, for example, 2 Samuel, ch. 24).

The Lord said to Moses: When you take the census of the people of Israel... each of the people who is numbered in the census shall give this: half a shekel" (Exodus, 30:11-13). Further on, (38:25-26) we find that the total weight of the silver which was thus collected made a total of 603,550, one half shekel for everyone who was counted in the census. The bulk of this silver (100 talents) was then used for casting the bases of the Sanctuary.

"When you take the census," *ki tisa et rosh*, could also be translated literally, "when you raise the head of the people of Israel." When the census is not taken in order to condense people into a mere number, but aims to make each person stand up proudly and be counted as part of a community, cleaving together around a central focal ideal, the way to do it, is to make them give.

It does not matter that the actual value of the silver required of each of them is small, only half a shekel (not in coins, for coins—as Cassuto points out—did not come into existence until 700 BCE, and Jews apparently did not use them till after the Babylonian exile). The significance of the giving is in the participation of each and every one of them, in the joint communal project, as well as in the very act of giving.

A census like this will not transform them into a dust-like, faceless human mass. Their heads will be

raised high in dignity by the very act of their giving. Till now, they had only been on the receiving end, both spiritually and materially. They received Tora, water, manna, etc.: now, they were asked to stand up and be counted as givers. *Kli Yakar* (R. Ephraim of Luntschitz, 1550-1619), points out that regarding the contributions for the purpose of the erection of the tabernacle mentioned until now, scripture used the term "to take," *veyikhu, tikhu* (*ibid.*, 25:2-3).

But, a new term is introduced here, "to give," *ve-natnu, yitnu*. As a proud and dignified people, they are now expected to give out of their own free will, not under pressure of friends, business associates, or professional fund-raisers.

If they wished to be counted as part of a unified community, they had to learn that this could not be done without giving of themselves and their money. There is no receiving without giving. The two are, in fact, really one. R. Mordecai HaCohen, in *Al Ha-Tora*, points out that *Ve-natnu*, "they shall give," is spelled in Hebrew: נָתַן *nav-nun-tav-nun-vav*. These letters spell the same word, whether read from right to left, or from left to right, to teach us that giving is always a two-way street. We are able to receive only when we give, and the very act giving

includes receiving.

THIS MUTUAL reciprocity vitalizes both the individual and the community. Receiving, without being able, or ready, to give, leads to a dead end, there is no better testimony to this than that found in the geography of the Holy Land.

A look at the map of Israel will reveal that there is flourishing life and ample vegetation along the Jordan river. However, as we lower our gaze, we observe the Dead Sea barren and desolate, no tree nor flower, nor fish nor fowl. How come this sharp contrast, all within so short a distance? The answer is simple: the Jordan river throbs with life because it is able to receive (the waters from Lake Kinneret and other sources in upper Golan) as well as give (its own waters to the Dead Sea). The Sea of Salt (*yam ha-melaḥ*), on the other hand, knows only how to receive, but not to give, and so it became the "Dead Sea."

A REMARKABLE feature of this "giving" destined for casting into the bases of the Sanctuary, is that "the rich shall give no more, and the poor shall give no less, than the stated half shekel" (verse 15).

The significance of this egalitarian participation in the "bases of the Sanctuary" transcends the demands of the census itself which required

uniform participation. Many commentators see it as an explicit statement of the idea that, in relation to the Sanctuary, there is no distinction made between rich and poor, between those who give large donations and have their names inscribed on protuberant plaques and the anonymous, small donors.

In the eyes of God, all are equal and are to share equally in the Sanctuary. Moreover, each person, alone, is represented only through half a shekel. No matter how perfect one considers himself, he has to realize that by himself, without joining others, he can never be complete, a whole.

The uniform half-shekel contribution introduced in the desert did not remain a one-time event in conjunction with the census. It stayed on for many generations to come as a self-imposed tax paid by Jews in the land of Israel and in the Diaspora.

The daily morning and evening offerings in the Temple in Jerusalem were financed by these contributions, as they represented all of Israel, rich and poor alike, they financed by some select "Big Givers" who would no doubt have been prepared to underwrite the expenditure by themselves.

The educational and spiritual benefits which this egalitarian participation generated, were never underrated despite the indescribable efforts that the collection and transfer of all the funds must have necessitated. The half-shekel campaign did not cease until the Roman conquerors suppressed it by force (see Mishna, tractate *shekalim* with Albeck's commentary, also *shekalim*, Jerusalem Talmud).

The Torah reading for this week is *ki-tisa* (Exodus 30:11-34:35). Rabbi Peli is Blechman Professor of Jewish Thought and Literature, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Currently, he is a Visiting Professor at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Ras Burka motive

SHMUEL KATZ

"IT WILL BE four weeks this weekend," said an article in *The Jerusalem Post*, "since seven Israeli vacationers—three adults and four children—were gunned down in cold blood by a hate-crazed Egyptian soldier at Ras Burka in Sinai."

Egypt's initial reaction articulated by President Mubarak himself, "it went on," "was that this was a 'small matter'. And the promised investigation of the tragedy, if this is being conducted at all, has yet to produce results that might constitute some re-assessment of this early reaction."

The date was October 30, 1985; and four weeks then seemed to the writer, David Bernstein, to be an inordinately long time. Sixteen more weeks have since passed. The Ras Burka crime is five months behind us. There has been no known "investigation of the tragedy." The man who fired the shots was indeed tried and sentenced, but even the proceedings at his trial have not been made known to Israel. Of greater significance is the absence of any suggestion of action against the comrades of that soldier-gunner, who stood by, with their guns at the ready, to prevent aid from reaching the five still-living victims as they bled slowly to death.

AS THOUGH in reflex to the slowly dying motion of the crime itself, public reaction in Israel, erupting first in horror, then dissolved in anger, is now no longer heard. The families of the dead bear their agony in silence; the pain of the rest of us finds no articulation in the media; and the members of the government, if after five months they recall the event at all, evidently sigh in relief. They have succeeded in sweeping Ras Burka out of sight. The Egyptians must not be angered.

The *Post* article described the government's self-imposed silence on the affair as "neither understandable nor acceptable."

Subsequently, that self-imposed silence was indeed punctuated by repeated requests—even more humiliating than the silence—for a "report on the tragedy," until, failing a response from Cairo, Ras Burka was finally buried as an "item" in the

package of 14 points in the cabinet decision agreeing to the Egyptian demand for arbitration on Taba.

RAS BURKA was not a small matter. It was a monstrous crime of far-ranging significance. The fact itself that the Egyptian president spontaneously called it a small matter emphasized the real nature of Egypt's attitude to Israel and to the peace treaty it signed.

The normal reaction by a civilized government to such a crime—and the Egyptian regard themselves and wish to be regarded as civilized—would be simple and self-understood: first of all, spontaneous horror and expressions of regret, speedy trial and punishment of all the guilty and investigation of the deeper causes of the atrocity. Thus would it emphasize the supremacy of law—and also demonstrate the moral gap between the murderers on the one hand and the society in which they live, on the other. What could be simpler, what should be more natural for the Egyptian government, than to react in this normal way?

They did not do so. The reason, why Mubarak played down the Ras Burka murders—and, even after time for reflection, subsequently pressed Israel, by his displeasure, to forget about it—was that this crime in Egyptian eyes, and indeed in Arab eyes generally, is not so serious. Killing Jews is widely regarded as a *mizva*. Hence the widespread glorification in the Arab countries of the convicted killer at Ras Burka. Mubarak himself would not have called it "a small matter" if his soldiers had killed seven Egyptians. Hence no public voice was raised in Egypt to denounce the accomplice-murderers.

ELEMENTARY to the investigation of a murder is the determination of motive. Why did that soldier,

shoot those unoffending people, the grown-ups and the children? He was—as *The Post* article pointed out—hate-crazed. Correct; but why? What could he possibly have against those seven strangers? Why should he and his comrades hate them, and hate them so fiercely that they deserved to be shot at sight, and if they did not die at once, allowed to bleed to death?

The culpability of the Israeli government lies in the fact that they know the answer to this question and go on pretending that they do not. They began, immediately after the tragedy, by asking the Egyptians to supply the answer; and then repeated the request until the Egyptians told them, in effect, to stop bothering them or they would get really angry.

The Israeli government's culpability is in their suppressing the knowledge that Ras Burka and its aftermath were made possible by the process of injection into the Egyptian people's consciousness, year after year, almost day after day, of a demonic image of Israel as a state and the Jews as a people; and that the peace treaty did not put a stop to that process.

There is much hatred and contempt for Jews in Islamic literature and doctrine. It was elaborated on and intensified a hundred-fold after the failure of Arab aggression in 1948. An Egyptian government honestly intending to guide its people to regard Israel as a peaceful neighbor would have exerted itself to implement the peace treaty in all its clauses and taken special far-reaching steps to erase all those years of Nazi-like propaganda.

Over and beyond the heinousness of the crime itself, Ras Burka assumes historic importance for its renewed demonstration, now in most gruesome terms, of the truth that Egypt did not and does not intend to fulfil its obligations under

the peace treaty (except for the minimal formalities); and it thus exposes the ongoing process of deception of the people of Israel by its own government—about the alleged peaceful intentions of Egypt.

Thus—the peace treaty was shelved, Ras Burka was pigeonholed, and an Israeli team is negotiating with the Egyptians—about Taba, in complete surrender to the demands of Mubarak.

FOR THIS present and ongoing humiliation the Likud members of the government must bear the main burden of blame. At the outset of the Taba dispute Foreign Minister Shamir insisted, correctly, that first the Egyptians should implement the peace treaty. Had he maintained that position, and publicly explained the simple logic, dignity and political wisdom by which it was sustained, Prime Minister Peres and his colleagues would not have been able to push through their self-abasing compliance with Mubarak's impudently demand for "Taba Now" and "Taba Only."

The Likud leaders were, it is true, subjected to the accusation that by insisting on fulfillment of the peace treaty they were frustrating the "peace process." This charge would have collapsed under the weight of its own stupidity and falsity. Shamir and his colleagues, however, retreated instead of standing up for their viewpoint and principles. They allowed Taba to become the prime subject of discussion with Egypt, and finally became, albeit unwittingly, full partners in the process of downgrading the Ras Burka atrocity—so that it has now taken its place on the shelf with another minor matter—the peace treaty.

THERE IS reason in the Likud leaders' behaviour. They have ever been unwilling to expose the wholesale violations of the peace treaty by Egypt. By doing so they would expose the original hollow-ness of the treaty—which some of them recognized at the time, and thus the magnitude of Begin's historic blunders—including his own failure to cry "Halt!" when he saw—as he must have seen—that the Egyptians did not mean peace.

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CHRISTIAN

JERUSALEM
REDEEMER CHURCH (Lutheran) Muristan Rd., Old City, Jerusalem. Sunday Services: English 9 a.m.; German 10.30 a.m. Tel. 262543, 262920.

THE JERUSALEM POST

HALUACH HEHADASH - Classified Advertisements

in cooperation with MA'ARIV • HA'ARETZ • HA'IR • KOL HA'IR
All classified advertisements for Friday submitted to Haluach Hehadash head office
by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication appear in this section.

Vehicles

Cars for Sale

For sale, Innocenti 82, fourth owner, NIS 5,200. 7-3542.

Dial 03-35904 to Pishum Zamar and you will appear in Haluach Hehadash at campaign price, you will also receive a gift: a 3 dimensional poster. Pishum Zamar, 40 Tel Aviv.

ALFA ROMEO

Alfa Romeo 1200, 1985, year's test, excellent condition 052-22151. 03-05395

From IDF medical, Julietta 1.8, 1983, one owner, excellent, accessories, list price, 04-927380.

AUDI

190 automatic, 74, good condition, year's test, 03-475806.

Audi 80, 1982, like new, radio-tape, stereo, alarm, 03-416181.

AUSTIN MORRIS

Metro 1300, 1984, one owner, tax, extras, 03-472739, Saturday.

Mini, 1975, automatic, 8000km., test, 3,000. 9231067.

AUTOBANCHI

Autobanchi Junior, 1982, one owner, from rental, excellent, 052-443743.

Junior, 1982, like new, radio-tape, from rental, 751762, not Shabbat.

B.M.W.

520, 83, automatic, alarm, airconditioner, radio-tape, electric windows + tax, 03-790675, not Shabbat.

CITROEN

Via 1124, 1982, one owner, 65,000, 052-31670, 03-37711-361.

Citroen CX 1300, 1974, well kept, year's test, 03-234758.

COMMERCIAL CARS

Peugeot 404 + box, 1979, 80,000, excellent condition, 03-769914.

Peugeot van 404, one owner, 1983, 45,000km, 067-67916.

FIAT

132, 1982, 1300, year's test, 051-853523, home, 051-873080.

Bargain, Rino, 1983, 48,000, test, 11,000, 955676, afternoons.

FORD

127, 1981, test, 03-806135.

127, 82, 20,000, excellent condition, 03-474759.

GENOVA

Bargain 127, 82, good condition, 73,000km, 856135.

Panda 1982, bargain, test, second owner, 03-234369, 03-490149.

LANCIA

Rino Nova 70 Super 1983, 35,000, one owner, 063-23158.

Fiat 127, 1974, after overhaul, test, 03-831486.

LANCIA

127, 1984, one owner, excellent condition, alarm, additions, 03-957043.

127, 1983, one owner, 34,000km., like new, 051-852458.

LANCIA

131, 1981, automatic, airconditioner, 03-915205, week, 03-932891, home.

131, 1980, week, 35,000km, 03-926949, 03-629279, from Sunday.

LANCIA

131, 1980, 8182, one owner, airconditioner, test, 03-853033.

Fiat 124, 1973, well kept, good condition, list price, 03-91985.

LANCIA

Uno 70, extras 85, one owner, airconditioner, 35,000km, 03-761305.

LANCIA

Erica 1982, 1300, year's test (formerly governmental), 05-410770.

Fiesta 800 L.I., 60,000km., wonderful, 76825.

LANCIA

Must sell, Escort, 72, 1100, 4 door, 03-591558.

Brenda, 1300/4, 1979, well kept, test, 3rd owner, extra, private, 03-59028.

LANCIA

Corona 1980, 1981, automatic, 2nd owner, test, 281070, 721651.

Fiesta 83, second owner, private, like new, 03-222140.

LANCIA

Fiesta 84 L, one owner, excellent, 16,000, 053-39940.

Fiesta 84 L, 1100, 1977, one owner (42,000), unique! 03-31537.

LANCIA

Corona 1982, 1300, alarm, like new, 34,000, 052-70335, 03-21552.

Brenda 79, 1100/2, 38,000km., well kept, 801845.

LANCIA

Brenda, 1977, automatic, test, tax, good condition, 052-952163.

LANCIA

HILLMAN

Hillman, 1969, good condition, 03-77338, home, 03-82403, work.

LANCIA

LANCIA

H.P.L. 1600, 1983, beautiful, like new, one owner, extras, 03-410328.

AGP 1600 hatchback 1979, excellent terms, 052-453975.

Delta 1982, one owner, 53,000, test, 055-25397, 03-311939.

Prisma 84, one owner, 21,000km., list price, 08-45286, Saturday, 08-234642.

LORRIES

Cooperative Hatahor seeking to buy 30-35cu.m. bays, 065-97504.

Volvo N 7, 1979, crane permit, 6.20 box, 03-954256.

MERCEDES

Mercedes 190 G3, second owner, year's test, 03-741002.

OPEL

Ascona 1.6 S, automatic, 1984, one owner, 5,000, 03-475806.

Kadett 1300, automatic, 1982, 2nd owner, 42,000km., 16,500, 03-490107.

Special, Mastra, 1984, 1800, one owner + tax, NIS 34,000, 03-726057.

Ascona 1300, 1981, one owner, excellent condition, extras, 03-474956.

Peugeot 505 SR, 1982, automatic, 2nd owner, private, 03-37558, Saturday, 03-661657-8, work.

504 GR, 1982, automatic, one owner, 761045.

Peugeot 505 SR, 1982, automatic, 2nd owner, private, 03-37558, Saturday, 03-661657-8, work.

504 automatic, 1977, from company, bargain price, 08-458381.

Peugeot 504, 1974, spray, reconditioning, radio, test, 03-21524.

Peugeot 304, 1976, good condition, additions, 03-922293.

104 GL, 1982, 75,000, private, test, 3rd owner, 03-808127.

304, station, 1969, after overhaul, bodywork and spray, 03-737076.

Peugeot 504, 1974, spray, reconditioning, radio, test, 03-21524.

Peugeot 304, 1976, good condition, additions, 03-922293.

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Peugeot 304, 1976, good condition, additions, 03-922293.

Combi Peugeot 35, 1983, benches, 10 passengers, windows, radio-tape, excellent condition, 052-221643.

Peugeot 304 station, 74, mechanically excellent condition, Hanoach, 246566, 241030.

Peugeot 104, 1981, 3rd owner, good condition, 03-341066.

Peugeot 404, 1973, mechanically excellent condition, 251339.

Van, 404, 1975, year's test, 03-343208, weekday evenings.

304, 1973, station, overhaul, test for 10, list price, 343927.

Peugeot 504, station, 1978, exchange possible, 232203, 242202.

Peugeot 404, 1970, year's test, overhaul, 288729, 854728.

Peugeot 77, 304 SL, test, spray, 246563, 243218.

Peugeot 404, 1970, year's test, overhaul, 288729, 854728.

Peugeot 77, 304 SL, test, spray, 246563, 243218.

Peugeot 404, 1970, year's test, overhaul, 288729, 854728.

Peugeot 77, 304 SL, test, spray, 246563, 243218.

Peugeot 404, 1970, year's test, overhaul, 288729, 854728.

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Peugeot 404, 1970, year's test, overhaul, 288729, 854728.

Peugeot 77, 304 SL, test, spray, 246563, 243218.

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Peugeot 404, 1970, year's test, overhaul, 288729, 854728.

Peugeot 77, 304 SL, test

THE JERUSALEM POST

הַיְּרוּשָׁלַיִם

MA'ARIV HA'ARETZ

Private, engineer, 47, widower + son. POB 36693, Tel Aviv.

34/75, private, self employed single, established, handsome, seeks attractive and bright single for marriage. POB 36634, Tel Aviv.

Jewish foreign residents (m), all over the world, seeking Israeli friends for marriage. 02-232507.

Religious Yente, 35-180, established, seeks attractive and suitable. POB 5165, Ramat Gan.

Widower + 2, 42/73, sporty, established businessman, understanding and pleasant, lives in beautiful villa, loves high quality of life, seeks intelligent, beautiful and deeply woman who loves children, able to give a warm and real part in making a shared future. POB 5319, Tel Aviv, for: Widower.

Personal

45(m), attractive, discrete, seeks serious friend. POB 6247, Tel Aviv.

46(m), European, seeks serious European (m). POB 26531, Tel Aviv, for: Dated.

George tells fortunes, solves problems, claims. 03-450879.

How much support will you give to charity? 30 year old? POB 2279, Tel Aviv.

Quiet, special soldier (m), seeks classy, interesting. POB 4630, Haifa.

Seeking educated (f), refined, pretty. POB 9086, Ramat Esh.

Send NIS 2.93 per copy (includes VAT) to POB 3253, Tel Aviv 66186, and you will appear the following Friday (no cash please).

Bi-sexual, sensitive, educated, handsome, 38/79, seeks similar, possibly disabled (slightly). POB 3027, Tel Aviv.

Religious, graduates, available 40-50. To meet: POB 7373, Haifa.

Wealthy, mature, attractive, established, will support pretty young woman, who will go out dancing with him. POB 1334, Tel Aviv 4735 for: Dated.

37, very pretty, seeks wealthy diamond merchant, 50-60, discretion. POB 5034, Tel Aviv.

Graduate (m), 50, seeks lively, until 45, for intimate purposes. POB 6716, Ramat Hasharon.

Kesher pamphlets, the most direct, elegant way for singles to meet people. To receive them, call now: 03-752839, 04-42105, + Saturday (pamphlets are national).

Personal introductions, American method, for friendship and marriage. Nurit, 03-374776, free for women.

Traditional singles, 40+, for travel abroad. POB 1333, Rehovot, for: 50.

Religious tourist seeks to support young woman, pretty, shapely. Private POB 31709, Tel Aviv.

Companies owner is ready and willing to provide long-term support for attractive young woman, intellectual, discreet. POB 37412, Tel Aviv.

Jazz pianist, Jewish, soon coming to Israel, wants to correspond with attractive young girl. POB 1176, Haldandale, Florida 33029, USA.

Groups

Group of available accepting culture for exclusive excursions and parties. 03-26058.

Homosexuals, lesbians and their parents: help, support, good listening, encouragement. 03-625629.

Ramat Gan singles club now admitting additional men over 30. 03-720151.

General

Agriculture

Bargain, Moshav in Hod Hasharon, new villa + house, 195,000. 052-38224.

Degania vegetable sprayer, rod and bellow, 500 litre. 067-67916.

For religious only! Farm + flat on Moshav Hazorim (near Tiberias). 057-92609, 057-93783.

Interested in farm on Sharon moshav. POB 2662, Ramat Gan. 03-725774.

Excellent 80M tomato plants for industry, for March planting. 053-74176.

For sale, farm + 42 dunam, Ashdod Yotvata. 03-234070.

Pecan growers are invited to market their fruit through us. David Avraham, authorized marketer. 057-96212, evenings.

Seeking grower to plant fruit and vegetable farm. 067-63534.

Best offer for irrigation automation at cheapest prices! Offer new irrigation computers for agriculture. Introduction campaign! 100 computers at 25% discount inclusive! Please today to invite your nearest service person. Kiryat, 052-558190, 052-556270.

For sale, excellent land in Sharon, excellent location. 04-666493.

Seeking avocado, peach or citrus areas for cutting down. 252016, 252598.

Tractors

Hechtmetals annual campaign! Low prices, container tips, platforms, forklift, rear boxes, cotton wagons etc. large discounts, interest-free payments. 051-251464.

For sale, Fiat 445, Romanian, 1980, excellent condition. 053-39067.

For sale, International 435, 1985. 053-92273.

Seeking narrow vineyard tractor, 1974, 76, 057-8176, evening.

Lost and Found

Lost: Jawa motorcycle, license no. 60-239-02. Reward for honest finder: 250 NIS. 052-69872.

Photography

Bargain sale, 1600mm Minolta lens, suitable for all 35mm reflex cameras. 02-22723, 07-00-16.00, from Sunday.

Schools / Lessons

Japanese lessons and translations. 07-76477, leave message for Magumi 4202.

Courses

Course in advertising and sales promotion, Hasharon Hotel. Register at Pina Yonit. 052-278370/7076.

Services

Zeev, bathtub retrimming in your home, countrywide, guaranteed. 052-78862, 04-333454.

Hasavrit, cleaning, polishing, pest extermination, license 2250, guaranteed. 03-313599.

House renovation, painting, wallpaper, P.V.C. Ginzburg, 9 Adonimot, Ramat Gan. 732496.

Campaign price for cleaning of staircases, through and cheap. Evening. 838479.

Showering

Sum + massage by masseuses, exclusive atmosphere. 36 Hovevei Zion. 03-288618.

Travel & Tourism

33(m), seeking female trip companion for one or two caravans in Europe. 02-532405, 06-304715.

Motorcycle trip companion sought for trip to East End, Yehudit Cohen, Kibbutz Hahar 1790, Tel. 065-79985.

Elitz, 3 room flat, furnished, for holidays and festivals. 059-17513.

Miscellaneous

Hamletach campaign, cleaning, polishing, pest extermination, license 2253, 03-315438.

Letter manufacturer, bronze letters engraved, letters engraved in marble. 052-59412.

Anglo-Saxon Nursing Service requires qualified nurses + intensive care experience, good conditions (02-28818).

For couple or single, detached care, homey atmosphere. 052-78455.

New line, old age house, new, quiet, cozy. 1. Medical supervision. 2. Dedicated and personal attention. 24 hours daily. 3. Kosher food. 4. Laundry service. 5. Knap Holim services. Limited vacancies. Details: 03-77598.

Jerusalem Flats

Lincoln 2/4, southern, balcony 1/4 + balcony, 2nd floor. V.I.P. 222159.

New Gilo, 2/4, like 3, southern, exterior balcony, 41,000. 223242.

New Yavne, 2/4, adjacent garden, 64sq.m., many additions, 30,000, payments possible for negligible. 851632.

Ramat Alef, 2, 1st floor, cupboards, solar boiler, Pladett, 865348.

Rehavia, 2, 1st floor, private heating, 3 balconies, 02-43652, weekdays.

Centre, near YMCA, 2 + hall, balconies, Hane'eman Yotv, 232581 (Maldan).

For serious, Mahane Yehuda area, 2, well arranged, 32,000. 02-28277.

New Yavne, block 705, 2 rooms, 1st floor, 02-416020.

Amnon Hanevitz, 2, 2nd floor, southern, 36,000. Moriah Realty, 02-717998, 713038.

New Shanan, 2, unique, garden, styled, German Colony, G.A.C. Realty, 02, southern in shifon. T.A.C. (Maldan), 631764.

Old Katamon, sunny, heating, balconies, solar boiler, 46,000. 02-27415.

Rehavia, luxury flat, 2/4, balcony, 66,000. Binyamin Isco, 02-27416.

For those with good taste, Capri, near Abba, 3 levels, garden, 124k. 02-242605.

Har Nof, 2 room, Ramot, 30,000; New Gilo, special, 35,000. Maagar Dvot, no agents. 221719.

Kiryat Moshe, 2, useful hall, 3rd floor, wonderful. Dur-Nof, 243021, 243577/8.

Kiryat Shmuel, 2, balconies, heating, view, 4th floor, 50,000. Better Bayit, 02-639245, Maldan.

Lincoln 2/4, southern, balcony 1/4 + balcony, 2nd floor. V.I.P. 222159.

Ramat, 2, beautiful, 32,000; Kiryat Yovel, 2, 27,000. Beit Carmel, 225093, Maldan.

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3-3 1/2 ROOMS

Amnon Hanevitz (Drezner), 3 + dining room, possibility of access to garden, view, well kept, 81,000.

Amnon Hanevitz, 3, 3rd floor, balcony, 2nd floor, 862,000. 02-721835.

Bar Yotv, corner San Martin, 3, solar boiler, 40,000. 02-596, weekdays.

Bayit Vagan, 3, 1st floor, solar boiler, 40,000. 02-6353, 22871.

Derech Hevron, in Arab house, 3/4 + dining, garden, 30,000, private heating, suitable for disabled. 02-715635.

Gilo Aleph, 3 + sun room, cupboards, view, 76,767, evening.

Gilo, 3/4, nice, well arranged, quiet area, 1st floor, 76,537.

Givat Mordechai, 3 + dining, well kept, convenient terms. 02-241818, weekdays.

Givat Mordechai, 3, 1st floor, southern, view, balconies, 69,012.

Givat Mordechai, religious, 3, ground floor, no steps, 58,000. 02-690133.

Hanevitz, 3, dining, well arranged, private heating, 4th floor, 41,879.

Harkavi, Shimon, 3/4, balconies, low, particularly large. 02-66890.

Maale Admunim, Mitzpe Neta, flats, cottages without broken. 251655.

Maale Dafa, bargain, 3, 2nd floor, view, 29,000. Anglo-Saxon, 221161 (Maldan).

Mevasseret Bet, 3, 1st floor, balcony, window bars, solar boiler, heating. 343227.

New Ramot, 3/4, huge garden, gorgeous, 65,000. Anglo-Saxon (Maldan), 02-221161.

New Yavne, 3 + dining, excellent building, flexible. 245674, 850528.

New Yavne, 3, cupboards, well arranged, Home, 02-852922, work. 02-52442.

New Yavne, Rasso, 3, 7th floor, 8th, 28,000, 78sq.m. 850922.

New Givat Mordechai, 3/4, improved, 69,000, weekdays.

Rabbi Zadok, 3/4, dining, study, cupboards, large, renovated kitchen, bath, view, 41,619, weekdays.

Ramat Alef, 3/4, convenient floor and location, well arranged, no agents. 814567.

Ramat Shmuel, 3, dining, well arranged, cupboards, good exposures. 411883.

Ramat 03, 3 + dining, 2nd floor, open balcony. 864461.

Ramat, special, 3/4, large, improved, cupboards, view. 02-664070, 02-63468.

Romema, 3 + dining, well arranged, for religious, near Matersdorf. 524722.

Romema, 3 + private entrance, heating, yard. 02-57389, 02-52538-9.

Romema, Zichron Yavne, 3, well arranged, 02-528017, not Shabbat.

San Simon, 3, southern, 2nd floor, 49,000. Keys at Avi Cohen. 228922, 231235, Maldan.

San Simon, 3/4, arranged as 4, heating, solar boiler, flexible. 615106.

41 Rachel Imen, 3/4, 1st floor, well arranged, heating, immediate. 661514.

Amnon Hanevitz, 3, renovated, southern, lovely, phone. 716269.

Bargain! Excellent arranged, Bar Yotv, 3, dining, cupboards, solar boiler, heating, 29,000, 424348.

Beit Hakerem, 3, dining, spacious, cupboards, view. 02-531974.

Centre, Shmuel Hanevitz, 3; Beit Hakerem, 3; Old Katamon, 3; Hanevitz Lenechassim, 243221.

1-1 1/2 ROOMS

Kiryat Yovel 2-story, 1/4, 2nd floor, construction possible. V.I.P., 222159.

Talpiot, large one room flat, ground floor, 22,000, 639130, work. 722037, home.

Ramat Shmuel, 6, large garden, view, much privacy, 133,000. King David (Maldan), 664780.

Religious Givat Mordechai, one room flat + construction possible, 90,000. 668575.

Katamon, Hanevitz, 1/4, garden, expansion, 23,000. Tivochi, 233211-2-3-4.

Kiryat Yovel 2-story, 1/4, 2nd floor, construction possible. V.I.P., 222159.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS

Katamon Gimmel, 2 room corner flat, ground floor, expansion possible. 02-4559.

Yitachak Sadeh, 2, well arranged, complete, work seeing. 418933, 812350.

City centre, 2, also for office; Ramot; 2; Meior Barach, 2; Hanevitz Lenechassim, 243221.

Kiryat Moshe, ground floor, 2, dining, solar boiler, patio + exit to garden, excellent for singles, couples and disabled. 02-535894.

Kiryat Moshe, 2, useful hall, 3rd floor, wonderful. Dur-Nof, 243021, 243577/8.

Lincoln 2/4, southern, balcony 1/4 + balcony, 2nd floor. V.I.P. 222159.

New Gilo, 2/4, like 3, southern, exterior balcony, 41,000. 223242.

New Yavne, 2/4, adjacent garden, 64sq.m., many additions, 30,000, payments possible for negligible. 851632.

Ramat Alef, 2, 1st floor, cupboards, solar boiler, Pladett, 865348.

Rehavia, 2, 1st floor, private heating, 3 balconies, 02-43652, weekdays.

Centre, near YMCA, 2 + hall, balconies, Hane'eman Yotv, 232581 (Maldan).

For serious, Mahane Yehuda area, 2, well arranged, 32,000. 02-28277.

New Yavne, block 705, 2 rooms, 1st floor, 02-416020.

Amnon Hanevitz, 2, 2nd floor, southern, 36,000. Moriah Realty, 02-717998, 713038.

New Shanan, 2, unique, garden, styled, German Colony, G.A.C. Realty, 02, southern in shifon. T.A.C. (Maldan), 631764.

Old Katamon, sunny, heating, balconies, solar boiler, 46,000. 02-27415.

Rehavia, luxury flat, 2/4, balcony, 66,000. Binyamin Isco, 02-27416.

For those with good taste, Capri, near Abba, 3 levels, garden, 124k. 02-242605.

Har Nof, 2 room, Ramot, 30,000; New Gilo, special, 35,000. Maagar Dvot, no agents. 221719.

Kiryat Moshe, 2, useful hall, 3rd floor, wonderful. Dur-Nof, 243021, 243577/8.

Kiryat Shmuel, 2, balconies, heating, view, 4th floor, 50,000. Better Bayit, 02-639245, Maldan.

Lincoln 2/4, southern, balcony 1/4 + balcony, 2nd floor. V.I.P. 222159.

Ramat, 2, beautiful, 32,000; Kiryat Yovel, 2, 27,000. Beit Carmel, 225093, Maldan.

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2-2 1/2 ROOMS

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2-2 1/2 ROOMS

Katamon Gimmel, 2 room corner flat, ground floor, expansion possible. 02-4559.

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For serious, Mahane Yehuda area, 2, well arranged, 32,000. 02-28277.

New Yavne, block 705, 2 rooms, 1st floor, 02-416020.

Amnon Hanevitz, 2, 2nd floor, southern, 36,000. Moriah Realty, 02-717998, 713038.

New Shanan, 2, unique, garden, styled, German Colony, G.A.C. Realty, 02, southern in shifon. T.A.C. (Maldan), 631764.

Old Katamon, sunny, heating, balconies, solar boiler, 46,000. 02-27415.

Rehavia, luxury flat, 2/4, balcony, 66,000. Binyamin Isco, 02-27416.

For those with good taste, Capri, near Abba, 3 levels, garden, 124k. 02-242605.

Har Nof, 2 room, Ramot, 30,000; New Gilo, special, 35,000. Maagar Dvot, no agents. 221719.

Kiryat Moshe, 2, useful hall, 3rd floor, wonderful. Dur-Nof, 243021, 243577/8.

Kiryat Shmuel, 2, balconies, heating, view, 4th floor, 50,000. Better Bayit, 02-639245, Maldan.

Lincoln 2/4, southern, balcony 1/4 + balcony, 2nd floor. V.I.P. 222159.

Ramat, 2, beautiful, 32,000; Kiryat Yovel, 2, 27,000. Beit Carmel, 225093, Maldan.

Rehavia, 2, 1st floor, private heating, 3 balconies, 02-43652, weekdays.

Rehavia, 2, 1st floor, private heating, 3 balconies, 02-43652, weekdays.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS

Katamon Gimmel, 2 room corner flat, ground floor, expansion possible. 02-4559.

Yitachak Sadeh, 2, well arranged, complete, work seeing. 418933, 812350.

City centre, 2, also for office; Ramot; 2; Meior Barach, 2; Hanevitz Lenechassim, 243221.

Kiryat Moshe, ground floor, 2, dining, solar boiler, patio + exit to garden, excellent for singles, couples and disabled. 02-535894.

Kiryat Moshe, 2, useful hall, 3rd floor, wonderful. Dur-Nof, 243021, 243577/8.

Lincoln 2/4, southern, balcony 1/4 + balcony, 2nd floor. V.I.P. 222159.

New Gilo, 2/4, like 3, southern, exterior balcony, 41,000. 223242.

New Yavne, 2/4, adjacent garden, 64sq.m., many additions, 30,000, payments possible for negligible. 851632.

Ramat Alef, 2, 1st floor, cupboards, solar boiler, Pladett, 865348.

Rehavia, 2, 1st floor, private heating, 3 balconies, 02-43652, weekdays.

Centre, near YMCA, 2 + hall, balconies, Hane'eman Yotv, 232581 (Maldan).

For serious, Mahane Yehuda area, 2, well arranged, 32,000. 02-28277.

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Lincoln 2/4

THE JERUSALEM POST

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MA'ARIV

HA'ARETZ

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DOMESTIC HELP

Health

Purchase Sale

For Sale

Ma'ariv Elman, terraced, 4 gardens, not to be sold arranged but special! Ma'ariv Realty, 242067.

Male Adm. 4, 1st floor, additional, wonderful view, 47,000, 02-251627.

New Gila, 4, well arranged, 2nd floor, 54,000, 02-251627.

Old Katanon, 3, quiet, beautiful, 2nd floor, 22,000, 02-251627.

Rusko, 4, 2nd floor, balcony, view, well kept! Ma'ariv Realty, 242067.

Rusko, 4, well arranged, for the price of 3. Beit Carmel, 220933, Ma'ariv.

Rehavia, Ben Maimon, 4, well kept, garden, separate entrance, 22,000, 02-251627.

San Simon, 6, special, 140sq.m., bargain price, Beit Carmel, 247999, Ma'ariv.

Tanzer Estate, 4, garden, Holyland Real Estate, 02-251627, 02-763740.

Unit, 5, small, well arranged, view, quiet, 73,500, Beit Bayit, 02-639345, Ma'ariv.

Flats for Rent

Arnon Hamatziv, 4, storeroom, double convenience, phone, 02-412185.

Bargain, Ma'ariv Dufna, 3, 2nd floor, phone, heating, immediate, 514522.

French Hill, in project Neuman, rental, 4 room flat + tipkezi, 22913.

French Hill, 3 rooms, near University, phone, 02-56991.

French Hill, 3, well kept, long term, from May, 02-814170.

Gila (Yehuda), 4, 1st floor, phone, heating, 261915, 763656.

Gila Daler, Habesom, 3, solar boiler, 150, 02-76573, Saturday.

Givat Ze'ev, 2, immediate, for year, with option, 02-2202, 02-513273.

Kiryat Menahem, 3, phone, heating, immediate occupancy, 02-241674, 02-51457.

Kiryat Yovel, Rehov Hayin Haviv, 3, heating, suitable for disabled, 42159.

New Yaskov, 3, cupboards, phone, heating, immediate, 221341/2/3, 2153.

Pagat Ze'ev, cottage, two-family, 4, garden, fast cupboards, 53300.

Ramat Shalom, 4, 2nd floor, also long term, 02-81477, weekdays.

Ramat Aleph, 3, phone, cupboards, wall-to-wall carpeting, immediate, 02-94892.

Ramat Gimmel, 3, 2nd floor, excellent condition, 180, 02-412185.

Ramat Mordechai, 3, southern, balcony, phone, solar boiler, 1st floor, 02-861574, weekdays.

Ramat, new cottage, long term possible, 243871, week.

Rehov Nitzan, 3 1/2 rooms, solar boiler, phone, 02-41089, 02-49299.

Ramat, 4, 4th floor, phone, heating, 41700.

Ramat, 5, 3 rooms, Rehov Hillel, 67192, 41055.

Tzur Hadassa, cottage + land, long term, option to buy, 02-91497.

Beginning of Hazeq, 3, phone, 2nd floor, 341037, 67198, mornings.

Beginning of New Yaskov, 3, dinette, phone, 220287, not Shabbat.

Beit Hakeren, 3 1/2, phone, storeroom, cupboards, view, quiet, 416045.

Harlap, 4, long term, phone, 2nd floor, 02-24870, mornings, 02-856675, evenings.

Furnished Flats

Beit Hakeren, 4, from April, separate entrance, nice, well arranged, 3, furnished, phone, 535299, evenings.

Beit Hakeren, Hameshorot, Rehov, 3, furnished, phone, 535299, evenings.

Beit Zvi, 1st floor, room for single, complete, 12102, evenings only.

German Colony, Arab house, 3, garden, 18 June, 380, Anglo-Saxon (Maldan), 02-221161.

Gila, 2, NIS 225, in advance, for year, immediate, 02-76937.

Givat Hamatziv, 2, ground, fully furnished, phone, immediate, 812391.

New Mevasseret, villa, 4 1/2, luxurious, 500, Anglo-Saxon (Maldan), 02-221161.

Zangwill, 3, southern, phone, solar boiler, heating, view, 415560.

Kiryat Menahem, flatmate (1) required for 3 room, 1st floor, phone, solar boiler, 02-41175.

Rehavia, 3 1/2, 1st floor, quiet and green area, immediate, for 6 months, Ambassador, 02-668101.

Bayit Veyan, 4 rooms, 1st floor, on pillars, phone, from August, 02-42592.

Harlap, 4, 5 balconies, heating, solar boiler, 636920, 64639.

Pagat Ze'ev, 4, 2nd floor, solar boiler, phone, double convenience, 02-41315.

Tourists, Rehavia, 3 1/2, balconies, towels + linen, Menahem Realty, 02-24970.

For tourists, furnished and equipped flats, short term, Sheel, 22456, 22619.

Kiryat Yovel, 3, beautiful, fully furnished, Michael Starr, 02-225226, 241367, Maldan.

Old Katanon, 3 room flat, 3rd floor, balconies, solar boiler, 64647, weekdays.

Palma, 3, furnished, quiet location, phone, heating, 02-63855, 02-491175.

Rehavia, for tourists, 3, wonderful, short term, 225228, 22619.

Ein Gedi, 3, phone, fully furnished, private parking, 820773.

Kiryat Menahem, isolated, 2, phone, private heating, immediate, 412739.

Kiryat Yovel, Boliva, 3, dinette, fully furnished, phone, Bukova Realty, 532428, 520513.

Kiryat Yovel, Golan, 3, phone, private heating, immediate, 522038.

Tallich, year from April, 4, furnished luxuriously, 2 balconies, double convenience, parking, heating, expensive east-west, south, 02-908256.

Flats Wanted

4-5 room flat required in Ramat Deyan, Ramat Shalom, 02-28496.

Kibbutz Sadek furnished flat for year, central Jerusalem, 2 bedrooms, lounge, kitchen + dinette, 02-919024, not Shabbat.

Seeking furnished 2-3 room flat for monthly rent, 818968.

Without agency, seeking Jerusalem flat, 55,709, m., Beit Hakeren or Tchernichovsky/Palmah/Shimon area, 02-4277, 67560.

3 room flat required, furnished, 1030, preferably Ramat Eshkol, Kef-Li, 23247, 244008.

Furnished/unfurnished flats required, sale/rent, Tivche Menahem, 02-249579.

Rehavia, 2, room, immediate, unfurnished, 02-78761, from 11.00, weekdays.

San Simon, immediate, 4, phone, lit, view, 02-42235, weekdays.

Givat Mordechai, religious flatmate, 890, 02-67025, 02-22370, evenings.

Kiryat Shalom, 5 + balconies, view, 450, long term, Zimki, Maldan, 221451-4.

Ma'ariv Elman, 4, partially furnished, phone, available immediately, 61597.

General Electric

General Electric dishwasher, large, like new, Maytag dryer, 76976, not Shabbat.

Commercial electronic scale, meat slicer, sundries, 02-762212.

New General Electric clothes dryer, 02-825843, not Shabbat.

Scuba gear, all main components, excellent, 02-737391, leave name and number, weekdays.

Special discount campaign due to general clearance sale of prestigious appliances for women, babies and homes. Chai Hayot, 1 Yehzekel, Gush, Jerusalem.

Autor 14 refrigerator, excellent condition + salon suite, 02-996911.

American oven, baby crib, chest of drawers, carpet, 765639.

Breakfast, gullotine, presses, saw, tin rolling machine, pipe bending machine, spot welder, anchor, nibbler, 02-725932, 02-74093.

Complete Nikon camera; lampshade + screen; rubber boat, 02-414153.

Flat contents, new clothes, bicycles, toys and more, 02-821660.

Video camera, (one piece), new, V.H.S., full auto-focus M-3, 2800, 02-716841, 11.00-13.00, weekdays.

Books

Meiselpel + housework required, Meiselpel, 11.30-15.30, 818761.

Computers

IBM and Olivetti computers, we have the best offer in town. Hahat, 02-228334, 02-24666.

Cooking Equipment

Amor Oven, electric and gas, brand new, bargain, 665551.

Furniture

New wall cupboard, 5 doors, 02-721489, after 19.00.

Musical Instruments

Crowes professional T-3 organ, like new + Roland amplifier 100w for guitar, 02-931435, not Shabbat.

Harni Harni Jerusalem, first hand-made harp, expert guitar repair, 718247.

Lessons in synthesizer programming, home recordings, composition and arrangements, more, 02-52504.

Hapshter, 12 Ben Sim, sale, recording and tuning of pianos, 244166.

Bargain, English piano, beautiful, after general reconditioning, 760538.

Pets

Puppies (m+n), German Shepherd, pedigree, champion blood, 02-22384.

Sale, nice, purebred pointer, 6 months, 760421.

Refrigerators

Amor 1500 for sale, good condition, Ramat Shalom, 02-28496.

Delicious refrigerator, 4m, long, bargain, 224699-0.

Stereos

Excellent quality stereo, amplifier, radio Sansui, Dual turntable, Axi tape-deck + speakers, 422881.

Purchase

Akai video, suitable for 3 systems or similar, 242725.

Soup kitchen requires kitchen equipment in good condition, 02-342480.

Microbiology

Microbiology researcher required immediately, with doctorate (or master's degree in microbiology), experience in water and/or clinical microbiology, for research work dealing with environmental health. Laboratory and field work, by contract, up to 3 years, rank according to abilities. Work at Laboratory for Environmental Health at Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Contact: Prof. Hillel Shoval, 02-538621, Dr. Boeder Petel, 02-247414.

Nurses required for shift work in Milan old age home, 632188.

Pharmacist, assistant full time, experienced, 814294, 82237.

Professional projector required for Cinematheque, part-time possible, 715398, 712192.

Responsible gardener with knowledge and experience in maintaining and securing nursery, Av. 717521, deeper 521231/598.

Rein, secretary, 12 year's education, Hebrew typing, at least 2 year's experience, 02-511111, Hana.

School requires part time bookkeeper, 521178, 534058.

Secretary + typing, bookkeeping knowledge, part time, for accountants' office, 63185.

Translators' Pool requires: 1) Hebrew and/or English typist, 2) word processor operator, 3) dictaphone typist for work at home, 02-225154.

Waitress for Jerusalem Restaurant, no students, 669351.

Abu-Tor, domestic, twice weekly, 02-715774, not Shabbat.

Architect's office requires secretary to manage office, with experience, English, computer, 665790.

Domestic required to clean, Pagat Ze'ev, convenient hours, 2-3 times weekly, 221774, work hours.

Ein Karem, seeking metaplet, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, + light housework, 416991.

Experienced, professional secretary, serious, references for lawyer's office, 02-727678.

Professionals only! Countrywide marketing company requires 6 senior sales promoters. Terms: fun and lots of money! For interview, call sales director, 02-535362.

Responsible young person required for after-school work, book publishers, 02-23114, 02-23141.

Secretary required, split shift, in real estate, Lafayette, 763660, 763584.

Seeking experienced dental assistant, 14.00-19.00, 02-521628, 723144.

Seeking secretary for dental clinic, English speaking, Mod-Cad, 1 Samuel Harnad, room 207, 02-221407.

Seeking student to accompany assist any disabled, drivers license essential, 234336, Yael.

Seeking machinist for contract work, 02-851339.

Administrator with public relations ability, initiative and drive, full time for young and dynamic company, POB 6978.

Autocheck requires assistant for spare parts store + errands, 719598.

Avgal Communications, 13 Shalom, requires worker, technical background.

Chief required, specializing in Chinese food, for restaurant in production, 718272, 65665, from Sunday.

Cleaning goods factory requires workers for unique packaging, 671805.

Daniel, electrical engineers, experienced in industrial controlling, 226377.

Daniel, grade 3 bookkeeper, full-time, industrial factory, 221705.

Established Jerusalem realty agency requires agent, excellent conditions for experienced, Eshkol, 244008, 22542.

Excellent office printer, good condition for sale, 231901.

High-tech factory requires turner/miller, vocational high school graduate, evening shift, 818916, from Sunday, Hana.

High-tech factory requires vocational high school graduate, mechanics trend, after any, 818916, from Sunday, Hana.

High-tech factory requires worker with technical background, preferably experienced in precision instrumentation to operate optical coating component systems, 818916, from Sunday, Hana.

Insurance agency requires experienced worker, full time, 228305, 243577.

Jerusalem transportation company requires drivers with license for 15 ton and over, for Mack tipper lorries, previous experience required, 231311.

CLERKS

Excellent Hebrew/English secretaries for word processing, 02-811427, 02-341363, 02-429249.

Ramat, metaplet for infant, 6 days weekly, 02-73193, from Sunday, 02-221740, 02-423942.

Seeking metaplet for one-year-old girl + housework, 45 hours weekly, in-kind five-m, 6-12 months. Full details, 02-411248, work, 02-639902.

Mevasseret, seeking housekeeper 5 days per week, 08.00-13.30, 02-343651.

Responsible woman for housekeeping + care of children, high salary, 690263, weekdays.

METAL WORKERS

Turner, miller, decaster, 3 years experience, conditions, metal and transportation, high salary, Tigbur, 02-240439.

Situations Wanted

Hebrew typing on electric typewriter, for students! 02-22791-2, 02-43029.

New immigrant seeks temporary work, 718201, Shirev.

Translation and editing, Hebrew to English, articles, brochures, papers etc., high quality reliable work, 660352, 632902.

Experienced computer programmer looking for position. Please call 02-246574, between 9.00-12.00, Monday-Friday, Shraga.

Active pharmacy for sale, good location, 532261, 525353.

Active/investor required, up to \$30,000, computer graphics business, 02-234493.

Cash register, calculating machine, typewriter, 6 Pines, Shuli.

Serious investor requires shop for monthly rental in Triangle, 850633.

Dial 39662 for Pissun Zamin, and you will appear in Luch Hahadash at campaign price plus you'll receive a special 3-D poster. Pissun Zamin, Meior Baruch industrial zone.

For sale, machines for shoe-making, press, mold, sole-stitcher, 665356.

Cafe Ta'am Tov available, keymoney, 554q.m. + garden, any purpose, 214723.

For sale, the leading health food shop in Jerusalem, bargain, good conditions, 02-630820, after 20.00.

Partner for cleaning products plant, 631803, not Shabbat.

Rental, restaurant, Nahal Shiva, any purpose, 718521, 344330.

Available, established toilet-paper business, 721186.

Rental, city centre, + equipment for sale, 828383.

Sale, Rehavia, 184q.m. shop + electricity, 634880.

For rent, 2 small storerooms, 16 King George, 2 rooms for office, Meior Baruch, two 144q.m. shops, Talpiot, 02-286668.

Har Nof, new commercial centre, suitable for wedding hall, bank or supermarket, Oran, 02-285858, 02-287973.

Keymoney sale, Meior Shearim, complete inventory or equipment only, 02-660708.

Cafe Ta'am Tov available, keymoney, 554q.m. + garden, any purpose, 214723.

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Insurance agency requires experienced worker, full time, 228305, 243577.

Jerusalem transportation company requires drivers with license for 15 ton and over, for Mack tipper lorries, previous experience required, 231311.

Manpower requires painter/plasterer for long term work, several days a week, 234349-9.

CLERKS

Excellent Hebrew/English secretaries for word processing, 02-811427,

Public Faces/MARK SEGAL

In honour of our new nephew, David Matthew - Michael and Adrienne Alexander, NYC, R.L.K., Great Neck, NY. In memory of our parents, and in honour of our seven grandchildren at Yuvalim and at Kibbutz Ilit.

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Solel Boneh mythology

Solel Boneh has dominated the economic news this week, in its role as the most pressing candidate for government assistance and is crying out for an immediate rescheduling of its debts. There are, of course, others in the same boat, but Solel Boneh is so big that it has seized center stage.

There are a lot of aspects to Solel Boneh. One is that the crisis didn't suddenly burst forth, but developed steadily over years. The company's state deteriorated especially rapidly in recent months under the impact of very high real interest rates. Therefore the amount of media attention it is getting is distorting, because it makes out that something recently happened to trigger the crisis.

Secondly, there is the matter of management. All the Israeli bankruptcies and near-bankruptcies in the last two or three years — without any exceptions — are the result of colossal management failures.

In this, Solel Boneh is no different and the rule that "the bigger they come, the harder they fall" is vindicated once again. Although Shraga Rotman has been replaced as managing director of the Histadrut's giant building concern, there has been no official acknowledgment that he, or anyone else, failed in his job. This is an insult to the 13,000 remaining workers, whose co-operation is now being sought.

The importance of apportioning blame is not so much to appease those seeking revenge or to find handy scapegoats. It is, instead, to inculcate better management attitudes. Yisrael Kassar, whose far-reaching shake-out in Hevrat Ha'Ovdim enterprises is one of the most dramatic, and least-reported, developments in the economy in the last year, would lose nothing and gain much by openly adopting this principle — rather than sneak it in through the back door.

By extension, the ridiculous playing with numbers that the media indulge in, notably in the Solel Boneh case — debts of \$1 billion, etc. — would not occur if Hevrat Ha'Ovdim companies, and other Histadrut entities, such as Kipat Holim, published regular and up-to-date accounts. Secrecy merely allows the problem to fester in the dark, until it blows out of control and into the open.

And so to the Mexico-Solel Boneh analogy. It is unlikely that Solel Boneh will go bust today, but even if it did, it would not take the Israeli banking system with it. This is just another example of wild talk.

Assume that the company owes \$500 million, including guarantees, etc., and that this is split between Bank Hapoalim, which holds the bulk — say, \$350, and Leumi, which holds \$150m., and the rest holding \$50m. Assume, too, that the company's profitable activities in the U.S. are wiped out somehow and that its assets here are rendered worthless.

Even with these preposterous assumptions, which are introduced so as to create a situation that forces the banks to write off all their loans to Solel Boneh — even then, it will be impossible to knock out the banking system with one company. It would be very difficult to do this even with a whole string of such events.

Leumi, for instance, will take its \$100m. loss and, after tax, write off some \$35m. — an unpleasant event, but not disastrous. Hapoalim, which would have much worse troubles, obviously, because of the greater size of the debts involved. However, bad debts can be written off over five years, and most of the loss, as noted with Leumi, will be borne by the Treasury.

Therefore, to put the matter in a nutshell, Solel Boneh is bad news, but it still has to be seen in its true proportions.

GOING, GOING...
This is the final call for passengers on Egged buses before the price goes up on Sunday week. Even in this period of house boom, a profit of 25 per cent in one week, guaranteed and risk-free, is not to be sniffed at. Have a good trip.

Soviet Union to modernize 25 apparel plants

MOSCOW (AFP). — The Soviet Union has issued tender calls to three French textile firms for the modernizing of 25 apparel factories, an informed source said here yesterday.

The projects were discussed in November during a visit to France by Ivan Gribenko, a vice-minister for light industry.

The firms contacted are Boussac, Biderman and Vestra. The contracts would cover the sale of equipment, rather than turnkey factories.

Gold sheds up to \$11 in New York

\$ sinks to lowest DM level since 1981

LONDON (Reuters). — The weak dollar, now at its lowest in more than four years, retreated further on foreign exchanges yesterday, trading within sight of the key 2.20 Deutschmark level, dealers said.

In busy European markets, the dollar fell to DM2.2020 before recovering to DM2.2085, a slump of two pennings from Wednesday night's close.

Yesterday's plunge, which took the dollar below DM2.21 for the first time since December 1, 1981, came a year to the day after European central banks stepped in to halt a similarly huge fall of international funds in the opposite direction.

On February 26, 1985, the dollar was riding the crest of a wave and had soared to DM3.40, while the pound sterling was worth only about \$1.05.

But the next day, the central banks acted in concert against the runaway surge, which had threatened to wreak havoc on the world economy. Led by West Germany's Bundesbank, they poured at least \$2.5 billion into the markets to drive the U.S. currency down quickly by eight pennings, a move that in effect torpedoed the great dollar boom of the mid-1980s.

Last September, the Reagan Administration, which had previously taken a benign view of the dollar's rise, joined other nations in agreeing on the need for a weaker dollar. This intensified a trend which in the last 12 months has cut the currency's overall value by about one-third.

Dealers said comments by two of the world's most influential central bankers had triggered the dollar's latest fall, showing how sensitive the markets had become to their views since last year's events.

Dealers had been hesitating to sell dollars in the belief that U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker opposed Treasury Secretary James Baker's view that the currency should fall further in an orderly way. But Volcker said Wednesday he had no substantial difference of opinion with Baker.

Dealers said the dollar would stabilize only when operators started to cash in on gains made speculating on the fall. "The only question now is if and when people will begin to take profits on the dollar. There is no sign of it yet," one U.S. dealer told Reuters.

The dollar likewise sank against most other major currencies, losing about 1.5 yen to 178.60. Dealers said

it seemed to be heading for the strategic 175 level.

But sterling remained little changed at \$1.4, mainly due to worry about the British economy and the recent sharp fall in North Sea oil prices, despite a modest recovery on the European spot market this week.

The pound took a battering against the West German currency, losing 2.5 pennings, to DM3.2900.

Gold opened in London yesterday at a bid price of \$338.85, down more than \$7 from late Wednesday's \$346.25 and kept falling in what dealers described as very nervous trading.

At midmorning yesterday, London's five major bullion dealers fixed a recommended price of \$337.85. In Zurich, gold plunged \$10 to a bid price of \$337.50, compared with late Wednesday's \$347.50.

European prices, however, hovered above Wednesday's closing in New York, where gold took an \$11 dive on profit-taking, to \$336.50.

The metal had risen sharply on Tuesday and Wednesday, partly in response to political turmoil in the Philippines.

Silver was quoted in London yesterday at a bid price of \$5.67, down from \$5.87 late Wednesday.

U.S. car sales highest since 1973

DETROIT (AFP). — Sales by U.S. automakers from February 11 to 20 were 11 per cent higher than a year earlier and the highest for that time of the year since 1973.

Figures published here this week showed that a total of 253,900 cars were sold.

American Honda's sales were up 60.9 per cent (3,993 cars).

General Motors' sales were up 18.5 per cent (148,068 cars) thanks to low 7.7 interest on loans.

Ford's sales were up 5.7 per cent (64,274), but Chrysler's were 13.9 per cent lower (30,683) than a year ago, when its sales were exceptionally high.

Nissan U.S.A., which only began making autos in the U.S., last March, sold 2,897 cars in the 10-day February period.

American Motors Corp. was down 28.6 per cent (10,189), and Volkswagen of America down 6.3 per cent (1,991).

VW taking over Spanish carmaker

BONN (Reuters). — West Germany's Volkswagen vehicle group has agreed to take over the Spanish state-owned carmaker Seat in a move that will bolster its leading position in the highly competitive European car market.

The Spanish Government earlier agreed to assume Seat's huge debts, estimated at the equivalent of about \$1.2 billion.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	105.55	+0.03%
Non-Bank Index	118.15	+0.90%
Arrangement	89.43	-0.36%
Insurance	127.89	+1.10%
Real Estate	115.57	+0.84%
Commerce, Services	137.74	+0.84%
Real Estate	114.07	+0.77%
Textiles	130.25	-0.50%
Metals	114.40	+1.38%
Electronics	97.24	+0.35%
Chemicals	112.94	+0.40%
Industrial Invest.	122.37	+0.84%
Investment Cos.	127.94	+1.77%
General Bond Index	97.54	-0.20%
Index-linked Bonds	97.91	-0.28%
Real Estate	97.25	-0.49%
Short-term 3-6 yrs	95.84	+0.13%
Medium-term 6-9 yrs	97.94	-0.03%
Long-term 9-15 yrs	97.75	-0.23%
Long-term 15+ yrs	96.14	-0.34%

Turnovers:

Shares — total	NIS 10,283,000
Arrangement	NIS 2,701,800
Non-bank	NIS 7,581,200
Bonds — total	NIS 5,343,200
Index-linked	NIS 2,536,600
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,806,600
Treasury Bills	NIS 4,794,800

Share Movements:

Advances	199	(280)
Declines	64	(103)
Unchanged	20	(26)
Declines of which 5%+	71	(25)
Declines of which 5%—	14	(4)
Unchanged of which 5%+	3	(1)
Unchanged of which 5%—	123	(95)
Trading Halt	51	(44)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Falls to 0.5%
3% fully-linked	Falls to 0.5%

4.25% fully-linked	Falls to 2%
80% linked	Falls to 1%
90% linked	Stable
Double-linked	Stable/falls
Dollar-linked	Mixed to 1%
Admon	Falls to 2%
Rimon	Rises to 1.5%
Gilboa	Stable
For. Curr.	Stable
Treasury Bills	1.53% to 1.87%
(monthly yield)	

Arrangement yields:

IDS ord.	13.67%
Union Corp. 1	13.29%
Advestment 1	13.29%
Discount A	13.85%
Mizrahi r.	13.59%
Hapoalim r.	13.36%
General A	13.36%
Leumi stock	12.12%
Fin. Trade 1	12.12%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Meir Ezra	3385	32	+0.1
Supersol 2	4440	726	+0.9
Delek r.	4195	3523	-
Lighterage	8450	98	+8.2
Cold Storage	600	528	+10.1
Dan Hotels	3710	685	+9.1
Yarden Hotel	2051	352	-10.0
Hilton 1	9570	46	+10.0
Tamir 1	1640	784	-7.9
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azornim	3700	1675	-
Elion	1116	1848	-
Africa Int. 0.1	38800	124	-
Dankner	3350	1077	-1.5
Prop. & Bldg.	2570	3772	-
Bayside 0.1	3745	193	-2.1
ILDCr	36300	230	-
Rasoco r.	3450	50.1	+5.0
Mehadrin	12100	402	-
Hadarim	1185	2908	-
Industrials			
Dubek b	2800	222	-
Pri-Ze 1	no trading		
Sunfrost	5190	291	+4.0
Elina	13210	358	+7.5
Adger	600	528	-
Argam r.	6820	152	-1.2
Delta G 1	4220	78	-
Maquette 1	18000	20	-10.0
Eagle 1	11530	294	+3.8
Polgar 0.1	8700	224	-
Schoellera	13150	412	-4.4
Rogovin	2900	525	-2.7
Urdan 0.1 r.	13000	302	-1.2
Le. Can Co. 1	988	9817	-
Zion Cables	2208	148	+8.9
Packer Steel	4390	363	-2.7
Elbit 3 r	398000	25	-
Elron	335500	8	-
Trade & Services			
Arit	39500	214	-
Cial Electronics	2895	4245	-1.0
Spectronic 1	1800	1162	+2.9
T.A.T. 1	3479	253	+1.3
Advestment 1	1301	1909	-
Agan 5	16810	107	-
Alliance	959	954	-4.0
Dexter	3410	696	+10.0
Fertilizers	10027	84	+5.0
Hafsa Chem.	908	7691	+0.6
Tova r.	50850	72	-
Dead Sea r.	13855	1255	-
Petrochem.	384	30783	-
Noca Chem.	2400	40	+1.2
Frutecor	7690	40	+9.8
Hadera Paper	156000	80	-1.9
Central Trade	6820	1246	-
Koor p.	5100000	0	+4.1
Cial Inds.	1425	19284	+1.0
Investment Companies			
IDS Dev. r.	3365	4163	+3.1
Elion	2240	12357	-
Alk 1	571	4038	+2.7
Gahelot	1340	117	+5.9
Leumi Corp. 1	8857	701	+5.7
Wolfson T r.	60000	1	-6.1
Hapoalim Inv.	4415	1137	-
Leumi Invest.	5258	2212	+10.0
Discount Invest.	2205	9768	-
Leumi Invest.	6778	148	-
Cial 10	2517	3854	-
Landeco 0.1	8875	25	+3.3
Pama 0.1	7850	343	+4.3
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	11200	109	-
J.O.E.L.	1149	1931	-7.9
Abbreviations:			
s.e. sellers only			
b.o. buyers only			
b. bearer			
r. registered			

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL EUROPE, U.S.

Israel Money Markets February 27, 1986

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.75% per month

Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	LAST UPDATED	TAPAS	PAKAM 7-DAY	PAKAM 30-DAY
LEUMI	27.2	7-17%	7-17%	6-18%
HAPAOALIM	20.2	8-18%	13-17%	5-17%
DISCOUNT	20.2	10-18%	10-18%	12-19%
MIZRAHI	18.2	12-19%	12-20%	12-18%
FIRST INT'L	20.2	8-18%	8-18%	8-18%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.

(TAPAS: demand deposit paying daily interest.

Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of February 27)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	7.250	7.250	7.250
STG	11.250	10.750	10.525
DMK	3.875	3.875	3.875
SFR	3.375	3.375	3.375
YEN	4.500	4.250	4.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1.4688	1.4682	1.1753
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	2.1855	2.2128	2.1981
GERMANY	MARK	0.6852	0.6736	0.6892
FRANCE	FRANC	2.182	2.189	0.2175
HOLLAND	GULDEN	0.5884	0.5857	0.5826
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	0.7875	0.7974	0.7919
SWEDEN	KRONA	0.2052	0.2088	0.2075
NORWAY	KRONE	0.2119	0.2145	0.2131
DENMARK	KRONE	0.1802	0.1824	0.1812
FINLAND	MARK	0.2919	0.2956	0.2935
CANADA	DOLLAR	1.0451	1.0482	1.0427
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1.0341	1.0471	1.0397
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	0.7407	0.7500	0.7481
BELGIUM	FRANC	0.3220	0.3261	0.3288
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	0.9451	0.9570	0.9520
ITALY	LIRE	1000	9789	0.9816
JAPAN	YEN	100	8208	0.8259
JORDAN	DINAR	1	4.04	3.9923
EGYPT	POUND	1	80	0.8671

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

European Financial Markets

Precious Metals

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	337.85	P.M. FIX	336.90
	PARIS	NOON FIX	341.16	ZURICH P.M.	335.75
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	589.00		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	391.25		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	106.25		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates	SPOT	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
POUND STERLING	1.4920/30	107/104	156/153	270/265
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.2070/85	129/124	187/182	370/360
SWISS FRANC	1.8600/15	133/125	193/185	375/360
DUTCH GULDEN	2.4835/45	86/82	127/122	257/244
FRENCH FRANC	6.7575/05	750/800	1150/1225	1850/1950
JAPANESE YEN	178.60/70	58/56	89/85	183/179
ITALIAN LIRA	1503.00/00	2750/2900	3850/4050	6825/7025
BELGIAN FRANC	46.175/195	17/20	21/25	30/35
HONGKONG DOLLAR	7.8020/50	255/225	505/465	1050/700
S.A.F.R.I.C.A.N. RAND	0.5040/50	36/31	49/43	80/70
CANADIAN DOLLAR	1.3915/25	125/132	188/203	270/295
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.7075/82	122/118	173/168	317/311
SWEDISH KRONA	7.1250/00	635/685	1140/1240	1895/2030
NORWEGIAN KRONER	7.0450/70	610/620	1820/1910	3620/3750
RUSSIAN RUBLE	332/25	-2R/+75	-10L/+150	50/350

THE JERUSALEM POST

Art Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorErwin Frankel
Editor

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Aid instead of growth

THE DECISION - highly ambiguous though it was - taken by the Ministerial Economic Committee this week to allow business firms to raise the sum total of \$450 million on the capital market in the next fiscal year, may have gone some way towards defusing the looming Labour-Likud crisis. But it was surely premature for the Prime Minister's Office to hail the decision as a step towards the renewal of economic growth.

What the committee actually did in unanimously voting to set up the misnamed "growth fund" was to permit aid to be made available to basically sound and worthy enterprises that have been brought to the verge of collapse in the course of implementing the economic stabilization programme, and thus to prevent a further slide into recession. But that is all it did.

True, there is nothing intrinsically ill-advised, economically speaking, about an attempt to alleviate some of the hardships caused by the retrenchment of the past nine months. The programme's blunt axe cut unevenly, and now that it has done the rough work there is room for some selective pruning. In real life, moreover, as distinct from the textbooks, government concerned with the welfare of the citizenry cannot just let the chips fall where they may.

Certainly no sensible Israeli government could remain unmoved by the prospect of a giant the size and impact of Solel Boneh crumbling into bankruptcy, nor sit with arms folded while whole sections of the agricultural economy were facing extinction, nor treat with nonchalance the withering away of essential public services such as Kupat Holim.

True, the present ailments of the enterprises in distress, whether private or Histadrut-owned, are partly self-inflicted, and will not be cured except with some bitter, self-administered medicine. Thus it is now generally agreed that Solel Boneh will have to fire at least 2,500 of its 13,000-strong workforce, close down or sell some departments and centralize its remaining operations. Indeed, it may be necessary for Hevrat HaOvdim as a whole to share the expense of recovery, and for the banks that squeezed the concern through high interest rates to lend a helping hand, too.

But the government has its own responsibility in the matter, which the ministerial economic committee rightly acknowledged. A limited economic rescue expedition is unavoidable at this time: only it is not a recipe for the renewal of economic growth. And the "growth fund" is the farthest thing from a fund for growth.

The fears are probably highly misplaced that the reduction of interest rates on government bonds, also decided upon by the committee as a means of aiding the cash-starved firms, will make it impossible for the Treasury to recycle the domestic debt. The danger is minimal: and the result is not likely to be a fresh injection of money and a new outburst of inflation. The true defect of the "growth fund" lies elsewhere.

It lies in the fact that the fund will serve the interest of existing enterprises anxious to consolidate their debts so as to save themselves from bankruptcy. New ventures with an uncertain future - those that represent genuine growth - will be hard put to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the fund.

Moreover, the fund will have an inflationary effect by stimulating domestic spending through aid to firms in distress. Were it largely devoted to priming new investment, most of the fund monies would go into imports of capital goods, and the inflationary effect would be minimal. The resulting raid on the country's foreign exchange reserve would be tolerable, if the length of the operation were limited to a year or two.

In the stormy political debate over economic growth, alas, the real underlying issue appears to have fallen by the wayside.

Shadows of the Holocaust

TRUTH to tell, there can be little satisfaction for Israelis in the coming trial here of Ivan Demjanjuk, the Ukrainian gas-chamber operator and sadistic mass-murderer of Jews at the Treblinka death camp, who is due to arrive from the U.S. later today.

That this monstrous agent of the Final Solution deserves, at the very least, the fate of his hapless victims, is beyond question. Although he still denies both his identity and his guilt, these were firmly established by the Americans, who got him banished for obtaining U.S. citizenship by hiding his criminal past. It would have been unthinkable for Israel's government to put this man on trial without having in its possession apparently iron-clad evidence sufficient to sentence him to death.

Having long ago undertaken to mete out justice to the murderers of the Jewish people in Europe during World War II, Israel could not shirk its responsibility in the Demjanjuk case.

But the prospect of following the prosecution unravel, week upon week, the record of this man's bestiality, is hardly exhilarating. Besides, after Adolf Eichmann, Ivan ("the Terrible") Demjanjuk is but small fry. And if he was worth extraditing to Israel, it is puzzling that no action was taken to bring him to justice here until after the Americans lifted him to prominence but decided that there was not the proper forum for trying him - and none of the European countries that could provide such a forum showed an interest in Demjanjuk.

The trial will not be much of an educational experience: since Eichmann, awareness of the Holocaust by the Israeli post-Holocaust generation needs no such boost, while people abroad who still deny the Holocaust will keep denying it even after the verdict is rendered. Thus, the verdict will have no deterrent effect.

What, then, is the point of the coming trial? The point, very simply, is that Israel has had no other choice.

SYMBOLS of wealth - tourist hotels and the cars parked beside them - were the first targets of rioting police conscripts this week in Cairo's plush neighbourhoods. The policemen, belonging to the central security forces (under the Interior Ministry's jurisdiction), generally come from poor families, mostly from rural areas in Egypt. No one yet knows what ignited the flame, although the first reports from Cairo indicated that rumours about extending their compulsory service set off the riots.

Whatever the immediate cause, Tuesday's and Wednesday's riots expressed the frustration and disillusionment of many Egyptians with the Mubarak regime. Although well received by most Egyptians when he was sworn in four-and-a-half years ago, President Mubarak now finds himself at a dangerous crossroad - perhaps the biggest crisis he has faced in his entire political career.

It is true that Egypt's problems cannot be solved by one man. The deteriorating economy cannot be set right overnight. Gaps in a polarized society cannot be bridged nor grave political differences between government and opposition healed in a few years.

Hosni Mubarak, however, showed neither eloquence nor firmness in the way he handled these crucial internal problems. The Egyptian ruler preferred ambiguity. He was ambivalent in dealing with his left-wing rivals and showed uncertainty in his treatment of Moslem fundamentalists. One day, he displayed the necessary firmness - ordering mass arrests and heavy censorship in the opposition press - but the next day, he reverted to a more liberal policy. This was immediately interpreted by his opponents as weakness, leading to attempts to undermine his rule.

He dealt in almost the same manner with the declining economy and the increasing social polarization within Egypt. He tried, maybe too cautiously, to tackle daunting economic problems resulting from falling income from oil exports and remittances by at least 2.5 million Egyptians working abroad.

WITH THE population rising by one million a year, Mubarak warned in 1985 of a "crucial turning point." He sought more U.S. aid while urging his people to work harder and have fewer babies.

It was President Gamal Abdel Nasser who had introduced the big fuel and food subsidies which put a growing burden on the state's treasury. President Sadat had to order troops into the streets after riots in 1977 over bread price rises. Mubarak, his successor, began the politically hazardous task of phasing subsidies out.

As far as external affairs were concerned, Mubarak had appeared to be making progress. After Sadat signed the peace treaty with Israel, most Arab states broke relations with Egypt. Mubarak slowly improved ties with most Arab states. He formed new alliances with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, along with Iraq, Morocco and the PLO, aimed mainly at resolving the Palestinian question. At the same time, he strengthened relations with the U.S. and the West.

ON THE Israeli front, Mubarak tried as much as he could to cool off the relationship. The Lebanon War

because Begun became a convenient target for KGB persecution. The KGB realized the importance of his activities more than the Jewish world did. There is no precedent and no parallel to his cruel fate. Three times he was arrested, put on trial and sentenced for his activities. He has been sentenced to a total of 17 years of prison and exile for his commitment to the Jewish people and his culture. This makes the case of Yosef Begun unique amongst Prisoners of Zion. In 1994, when Begun will complete serving his present prison and exile sentence, he will be 62 years old.

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PROF. BENJAMIN FAIR
Tel Aviv. DR. HAIM MARGULIS

following day, my superior advised me to "shut up and mind my own business."

The attitude towards kashrut at a hotel in Safad was even more cynical. I witnessed the general manager telling the (non-Jewish) cook to use milk in making soups, even for meat meals. The cook later told me he secretly used parve cream. The kitchen staff of the same hotel worked out a system for fooling the rabbinical supervisor, who, on his perfunctory visits, never noticed that meat and dairy dishes were always put through the dishwasher together.

Another hotel in Herzliya was less blatant in its transgressions, probably because the kitchen is so dingy, dark and disorganized, that finding kashrut violations is about as easy as finding a drop of milk in a pot of cholent.

B. FISHER
Jerusalem.

FLAMES OF FRUSTRATION

Post Middle East Affairs Editor Yehuda Litani analyses the recent unrest in Egypt's cities

and the continuous debate around Taba helped him a great deal. On this matter, he found an unlikely partner in the Likud government, and especially in Yitzhak Shamir as foreign minister and premier.

Yet four months ago, Egypt's international credibility was shaken after the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro by the PLO. An Egyptian Boeing carrying the hijackers to Tunis was intercepted by U.S. planes, after Mubarak had hedged on where the hijackers were at the end of the drama. The Achille Lauro affair caused a sharp drop in tourism to Egypt from the U.S. and the West, worsening the economic hardships suffered by Egypt.

The latest riots came as Egypt was grappling with a surge in fundamentalism among the Moslems, who make up more than 40 million of the 49 million Egyptians. Moslem fundamentalists and left-wing opposition parties organized riots and demonstrations, blaming the Egyptian government for the death of Suleiman Khater. The police recruit, who shot and killed seven Israeli tourists in the Sinai last October, was found dead in his cell last month after being given a life sentence of hard labour.

Although his apparent vacillation almost drove Egypt to yet another bloody uprising, President Mubarak is still in control of the situation. The

loyal army restored order and the capital was put under curfew. The sad outcome of the riots was the tens of hundreds of injured, and the property damage, including burnt hotels and cars.

IN ARABIC, *intifada* means uprising. It has a somewhat positive connotation as a strong sense of awakening. The *intifada* comes as a repetitive pattern in the modern history of Egypt.

The Egyptians call the 1919 and 1936 riots against the British by that same term. They also use it to describe the "black Friday" riots in January 1952 at Ismailia (six months before the "free officers" revolt) between the Egyptian security police and the British army.

The rioting over increased food prices in 1977 won the same title. And once again - this week - the term cropped up. This vicious circle of the *intifada* coming to life is like a lion after a long period of somnolence. And like him, the Egyptian people seem to the outsider numb.

and to some extent, even tolerant. But beneath the surface, they are changing shape, threatening to erupt.

The first signs of the mutiny were sensed, if not by the Egyptian leaders, then at least by American diplomats. The Americans delivered several messages in recent months to the Israeli government indicating that the internal situation in Egypt was very "fragile." The Americans predicted that Israel's continuing pressure on Mubarak's regime to warm up relations might aid Mubarak's rivals and speed up his government's collapse.

The only real surprise was that the rampage was started from within the security establishment, not by left-wing opposition, nor by Moslem fundamentalists. It was a serious warning signal to the president and his supporters. And if it occurred once, it might happen again. Next time, the disturbances might be more widespread, and less easy to control.

After the latest riots, the Egyptian ruler might have to adopt a far more repressive approach, adhering even less to the norms of democracy. At the same time, he will have to bear in mind those young police recruits from poor villages and neighbourhoods, patrolling in Giza and other plush quarters of Cairo. If not them, then soldiers from the same background, replacing the policemen will look even more enviously, with growing hatred, at the luxury hotels, the fancy American cars and the rich residents of the nearby villas. Their growing anger and frustration could easily spark not low flames, but a real fire.

READERS' LETTERS

THE UNIQUE CASE OF YOSEF BEGUN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - These days we are celebrating the release from Soviet prison of Anatoly Shecharansky. In the exhilaration of this event we should not forget the hundreds of thousands of Jews who are waiting to be repatriated, especially the other prisoners of Zion, those who are in the vanguard of the Jewish National Movement, of whom Yosef Begun is the outstanding proponent.

These people fight not only for repatriation to their historical homeland, but for Soviet Jewry's right to their Jewish religion and culture. Yosef Begun became a living symbol of those demands and rights suppressed by the regime. Already in the sixties, he was one of the leading activists.

Since then, Begun has devoted his life to the task of spreading Jewish culture and Hebrew among Soviet Jewry. His struggle became especially important when the drop-out epidemic began to divert many Jews from aliyah to Israel.

Until 1977, Yosef Begun did not receive any publicity outside Russia. His friends decided that his mission was too delicate to get public attention. This was probably a mistake.

KASHRUT CAPERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Revelations in The Jerusalem Post by Greer Fay Cashman (February 23) of kashrut transgressions in a five-star hotel in Tel Aviv are scandalous, to be sure, but not at all surprising to this reader. My experience as an employee of several hotels around the country left me disgusted at the irresponsibility and disrespect of both hotel managements and of the religious authorities.

The rabbinical supervisor at a well-known Tel Aviv hotel was well aware of serious violations: when I protested that I was ordered to dump gallons of blood from defrosted meat into a sink clearly marked "dairy," and which contained dairy dishes, his response was a shrug of the shoulders. Later, I complained to him that the same wooden cutting boards were being used for meat and dairy preparations. He said, "so what do you want me to do?" The

because Begun became a convenient target for KGB persecution. The KGB realized the importance of his activities more than the Jewish world did. There is no precedent and no parallel to his cruel fate. Three times he was arrested, put on trial and sentenced for his activities. He has been sentenced to a total of 17 years of prison and exile for his commitment to the Jewish people and his culture. This makes the case of Yosef Begun unique amongst Prisoners of Zion. In 1994, when Begun will complete serving his present prison and exile sentence, he will be 62 years old.

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B. FISHER
Jerusalem.

Vikua Ve DuSiach
Welcomes the arrival from England of Ralph Madden and invites the public to hear his spiritual odyssey
"From a Christian Pastor to a Gentle Observer of Noachide Laws"
on Wednesday, March 5 at 8 p.m.,
2 Reh. Hama'ot (top floor), Jerusalem, Tel. 02-226886.

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